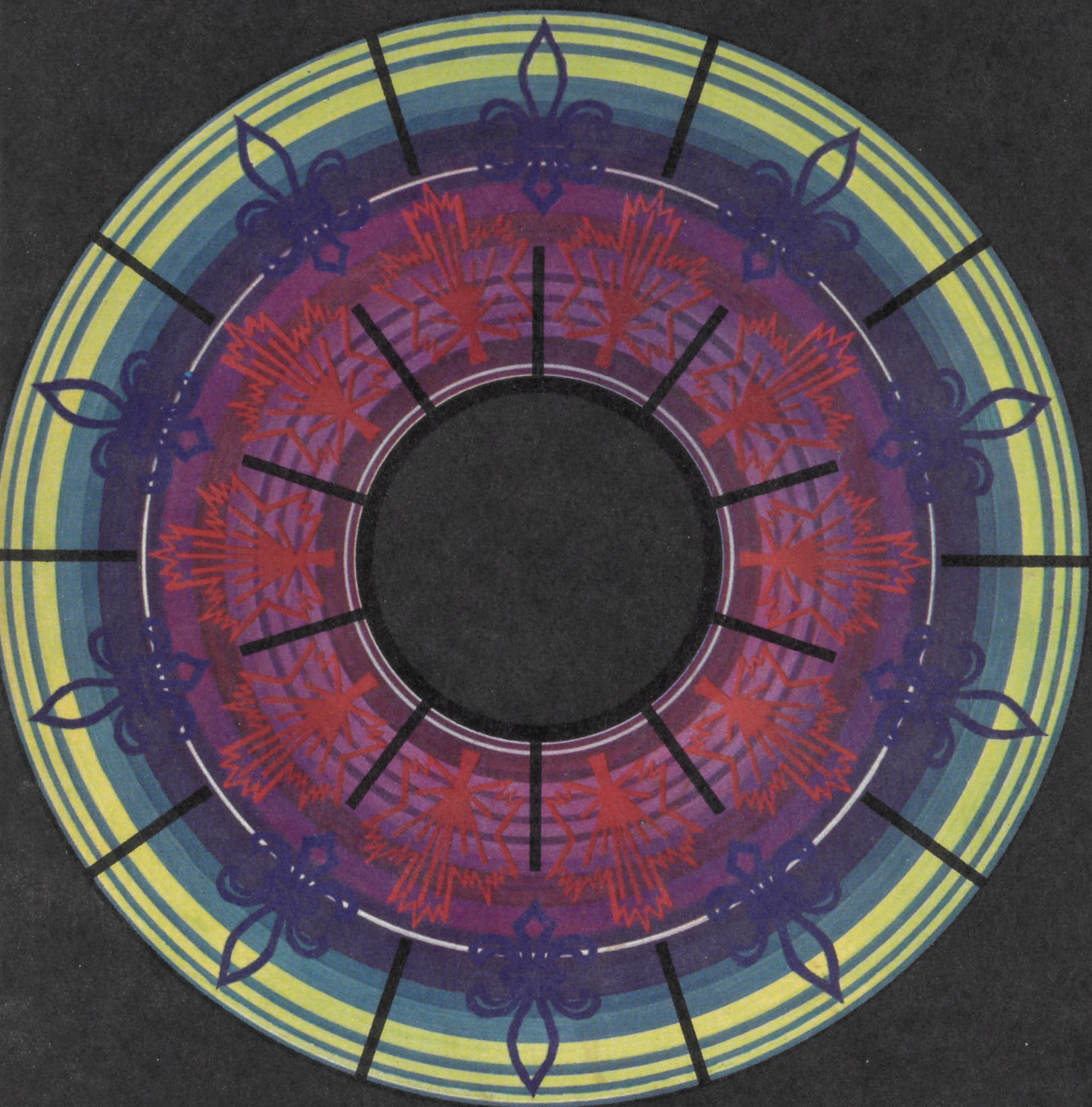


The Alumni Journal

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

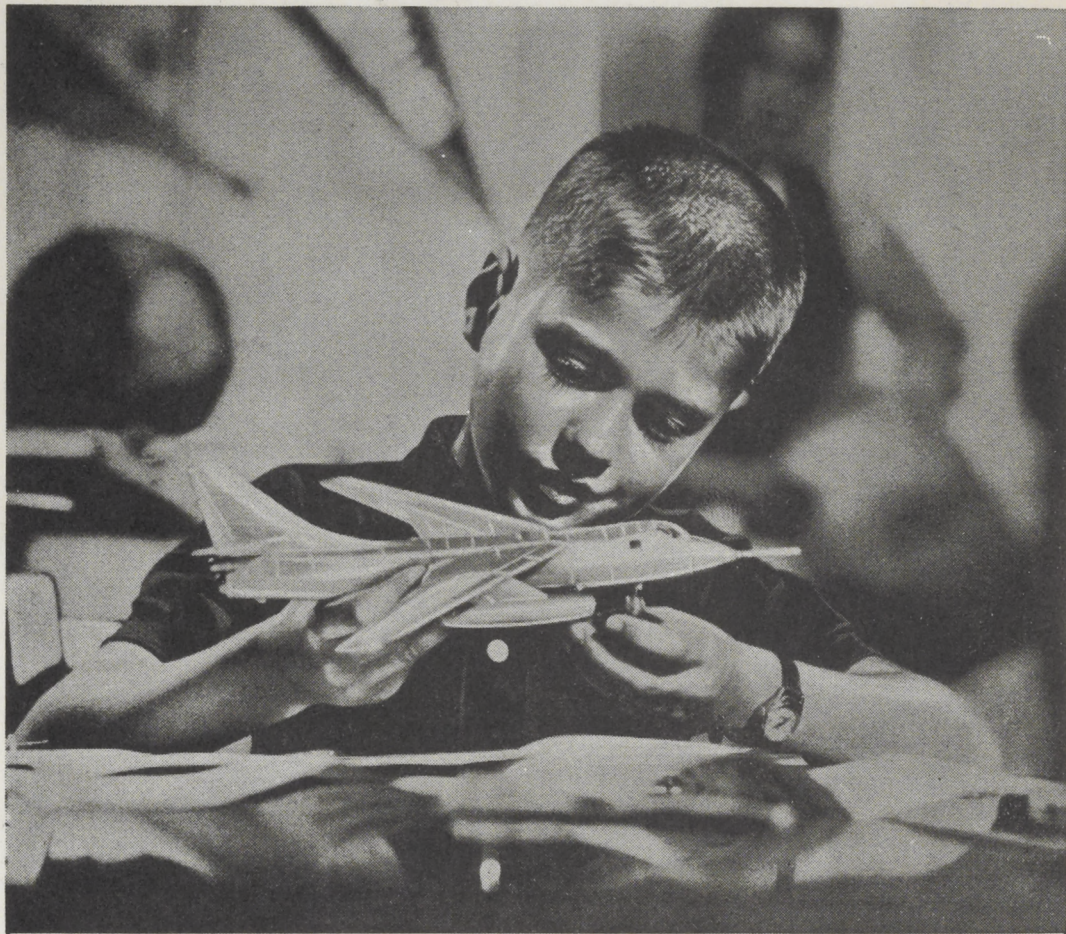
WINNIPEG SPRING 1964

Canada, One Nation or Two?



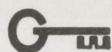
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Mr. Rudolph A. Storch,
7 Leslie Ave.,
Winnipeg 5, Man.

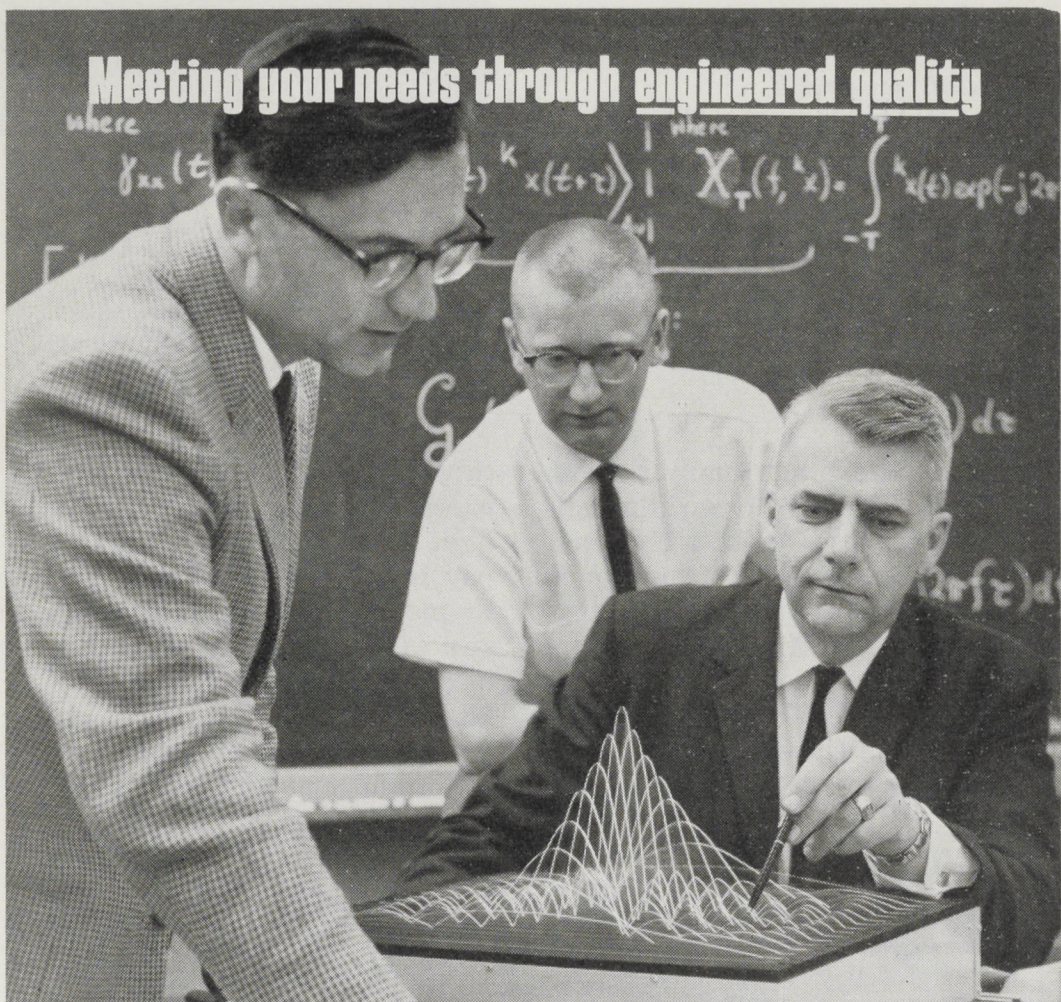


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This mathematical model in plastic is opening the door to discovery

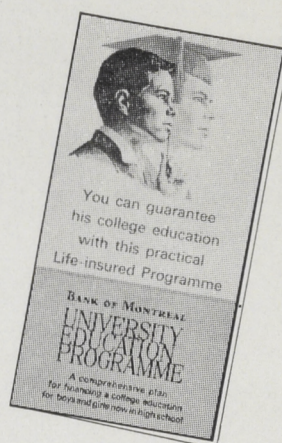
Actually, it's a mathematical formula in three dimensions. It was built by Canadian General Electric engineers. Adjustable to various patterns, it enables our research team to visualize electronic signals under various processing conditions. This unique model is one of many scientific devices to be used in a

\$2,700,000 research program in defence electronics. Applications would be in the communications, radar, missile, and space satellite fields. Searching for tomorrow's values through research is another example of what we call "engineered quality." And it places the *accent on value* whenever, wherever, you buy CGE.



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THE ALUMNI JOURNAL

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THE COVER

Lest any reader suspect that the Alumni Journal is getting into the flag debate, we hasten to assure you that this month's cover was designed (by Leo Simeons, 1962 Fine Arts graduate) before the red maple leaf design was made public. The cover is artistically symbolic of the subject to which most of this issue is devoted—the Seventh Alumni Conference topic: Canada, One Nation or Two?

An Exercise In Understanding

THIS ISSUE of the Alumni Journal is almost exclusively given over to the proceedings of the Seventh Alumni Conference, held on March 7 for discussion of the topic: "Canada, One Nation or Two?" This was the best-attended and one of the liveliest of the conferences to date and the fact that the number of delegates was more than three times the number participating in some of the previous conferences would indicate that at least some people in Manitoba considered the subject a vital one.

The keynote speakers were two eminent Canadians—and we use no hyphens here, because both the Hon. Maurice Sauve and Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin proved to all who heard them that they not only hope for but are working for "one Canada." Mr. Sauve's address was statesmanlike, as befitted the first public pronouncement of a new cabinet minister after his appointment. Mr. Pepin, in his delivery and approach, was in striking contrast. With his Gallic verve and wit (if he will excuse us these overworked terms), he completely charmed his hearers.

It was to be expected that at least some of the comments of the speakers would excite disagreement. As Mr. Pepin said, at one stage: "I was asked to be provocative." This, to be sure, was one of the objectives of the conference. It was hoped that westerners would be exposed to arguments unfamiliar to them so that they might have a better understanding of the answer to the question so often asked: "What does Quebec really want?"

The real question of course, was a broader one—"What do Canadians want, Canadians in British Columbia, on the Prairies, in Ontario, in Quebec, in the Atlantic Provinces?" Do Canadians want "one Canada" and are they willing to do what must be done and pay what must be paid to achieve this goal. Delegates heard varied points of view from the speakers, the panelists and from other delegates, but they also found many points on which they could agree. It is from these, as Mr. Sauve emphasized, that we must begin.

It is therefore the editor's hope that this issue of the Journal will be well and closely read and that every reader will gain some-

thing in understanding of a most important national issue.

MORE THAN 2,100 graduates were awarded degrees, diplomas and certificates at the university's 85th annual Convocation on May 21. A highlight was a remarkable Convocation address by Dr. Northrop Frye, principal of Victoria college, University of Toronto (which we shall share with readers in the next issue). Honorary degrees were conferred on Dr. Frye; on O. V. Jewitt, great and well-beloved teacher; on Dr. C. H. Goulden, former assistant deputy minister, Canada Department of Agriculture; on Dr. H. Roche Robertson, principal of McGill university.

THE ALUMNI JUBILEE AWARD, for distinguished achievement, was presented to Mr. Justice A. M. Monnin, of the Manitoba Court of Appeal and of many community services (of this, too, more in the next issue).

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held early in June, at which time past achievements and future prospects were reviewed (as they will be reviewed in the next Journal).

WE SHALL REPORT, too, with pictures, on President Saunderson's "Victory Tour" to alumni groups in eight cities, east and west, and on the important and popular appointment of Vice-President Jack Hoogstraten as Dean of Engineering.

ONE OF the measures of the growing stature of our university is the expansion of the fastest growing faculty, Graduate Studies and Research. We shall make reference, then, in the next issue to the growth of this department under Dean W. H. McEwen, who soon will turn over the duties of deanship to Dr. Lionel Funt, a well-known member of the Chemistry department.

And, for graduates who, in student days, agitated for a swimming pool on the campus, there will be some details on the unbelievable news that construction of a pool has actually begun!

All this—and more—in the next issue.

The Middle Aisle

Helen Defer to Victor F. Warkentin, BSc/60, on Dec. 7, 1963.

Mrs. Evelyn S. Spenceley to William N. Venables, BScEE/40, on Dec. 14, in Winnipeg.

Ida Reiss, BScHE/60, to Saul J. Alpern, on Dec. 15, in Winnipeg.

Sheila J. Hurtig, BA/63, to Dr. S. Bresalier, on Dec. 21, in Fort William.

Elizabeth S. Evelyn to Colin D. F. Fraser, BScPharm/62, on Jan. 18, 1964, in St. James.

Jacquelyn W. Milton, BPed/55 BEd/63, to Gerald Barker, MSc/62, on Jan. 18, in Winnipeg.

Tzipie S. Coodin, BA/55 BSW/56, to Abe Freedman, on Jan. 19, in Winnipeg.

Resa Michnowsky, BSc/59 BEd/60, to George A. Din, BSc/58 MSc/62, on Jan. 25, in Winnipeg.

Doris Stitz to Dr. Arnold Medved, MD/61, on Feb. 2, in Winnipeg.

Linda Ann Rugg to Bernard W. Hendricks, BA/63, on Feb. 8, in Winnipeg.

Lois Gail Flett, BA/63, to Robert J. Manning, BCom/63, on Feb. 14, in Winnipeg.

Janice Sue Dechter to Manly A. Zimmerman, BA/52 LLB/56, on April 19, in Minneapolis.

Eva M. Varadi, BSc/63, to John Kende, on April 29, in Winnipeg.

Other Marriages not Previously Reported

Linda Watson, BEd/62 BA/63, to Jack Bogdonov, BScCE/62, in Aug. 1962.

Judith Williams to F/L Garry Stephanson, BScME/60, on Sept. 29, 1962.

Karen D. Fogg, BScHE/63, to Colin A. Sandhurst, on June 1, 1963, in Winnipeg.

Leona G. Kunka, BA/58 BSW/59 MSW/63, to William Burdeniuk, on June 29, 1963, in Winnipeg.

Laura Hills to Carman L. Falloon, Ag/59, on July 20, 1963, at Foxwarren, Man.

Jill Hepworth, BSc/60, to Cecil E. McIntyre, on Aug. 17, 1963.

LET *Scotia* BANK

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THERE WAS an air of intellectual excitement as delegates settled themselves in their seats in the Agriculture auditorium for the opening session of the Seventh Alumni Conference. The subject was "Canada, One Nation or Two?" and two eminent French-Canadians had come to present their views to a western audience.

The tension rather reminded one of the atmosphere outside an examination hall before the doors were opened for students to file to their seats. But this time most of the students came with two purposes: to examine the ideas of others and to re-examine their own opinions.



The Great Debate

Mr. Sauve's "Good Sense",
Mr. Pepin's "Charm and Wit"
Set the Stage for a Day of Inten-
sive and Interesting Discussion
of the Problem—Canada, One
Nation or Two?

The hall, which holds more than 400 seats, was packed. At the last minute a large group of students filed in, guests at the opening session, and quite a number could find standing room only.

The keynote speakers were the Hon. Maurice Sauve, recently named minister of Forestry, and Jean-Luc Pepin, M.P. As Professor Murray Donnelly said later in the day, "it seemed that Mr. Sauve with his common sense and Mr. Pepin with his wit and charm were going to dissolve the problem completely . . ." But the problem was not quite solved and much was left for debate and clarification at ensuing group

discussions and the general session in the afternoon.

The pictures on these pages capture some of the parties to the discussions that went on during the day, faces showing concentration, sometimes sympathy with another's arguments, sometimes scepticism.

It is impossible to reproduce all that was said but, on the following pages, we have attempted to print all that was recorded. It is hoped that this will bring to a great many people, far beyond the number who could attend, something of real interest and value from discussions of matters which should be of great concern to all Canadians.





At left,
Mr. Sauve
emphasizes
economic
problems

I AM grateful to be here because I regard it as an honor to be included amongst the very distinguished list of predecessors who have delivered the keynote address since your first conference in 1959. I am doubly honored, because I believe I am the first French-speaking Canadian to be invited to what has become a major annual meeting of minds in Canada.

Not without consideration, too, is the fact that this occasion provides me with my first opportunity since being appointed Minister of Forestry to express my views—and any Minister would be thankful to have such a department and to speak first in a city famous for its trees and greenery, and in a region where agricultural problems are fewer and happily not so severe as in many other parts of this country. And, finally, since my remarks might prove less than conformist, I am relieved to have an audience from a part of this land of ours that has often played a key role in helping to balance extremes as much by its common sense approach to complex and emotional problems, and by its warmth, generosity and breadth of approach. Having complimented you on your generosity, let me tell you a story that is beginning to go the rounds in Ottawa.

It seems there was a well-known and well-intentioned Canadian journalist through these parts recently—one commissioned by a United States publisher to travel across the country and, having completed his tour, to write an authoritative account of our distraught nation or nations. In Saskatchewan, I suppose, it could not have been in Manitoba, he was speaking to one of the local citizenry when he decided to put his sixty-four dollar question to this farmer: "What do you here think of separatism—of the possibility of Quebec leaving Canada?"

*“Let us not concentrate
on what divides us . . .
two nations or ten nations.
Let us concentrate
on ONE Canada”*

There was a pause, then the answer came back slow and clear: “I don’t much care what they do,” the Westerner said, “but if Quebec goes I hope they’ll take Toronto with them!”

I am not a separatist, I am not from Toronto. I hope I shall be more welcome than many of my friends who, for some curious reason, do not seem to be able to get elected in this province. And I look forward to my remarks being better received, perhaps, than those of the journalist from the East.

And now, to turn to the subject at hand: Canada, One Nation or Two? The subject itself is one with which you are only too familiar. And since you are used to Easterners taking liberties, especially in the West, I am confident you will excuse me if I shift the emphasis of my remarks in order to concentrate attention on “One Canada” rather than on either or both of its founding communities.

When I accepted your invitation I was not yet a Minister of the Crown and now that I am I wish to point out that I am not the kind that Edward Blake once spoke of. You will remember or if you don’t, let me remind you of a speech of his in 1874, when he said:

“It is the function of Ministers . . . to say nothing that can be caught hold of, nothing in advance of the popular opinion of the day, to watch the current of that opinion, and when it has gathered strength, to crystalize it into Acts of Parliament. That is the function of a Liberal Minister.”

I hope that I will never fit in this category. Mind you, I feel more confident that I will never fit into his description of a Tory Minister

either, whose function, he believed, was "to wait till he is absolutely forced to swallow his own opinion."

The sponsors of this conference have stated clearly their sincere hope that our deliberations today will help pave the way for well-considered and useful representations to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. And I am sure they appreciate that a Minister must not be a favourite with any group in smoothing their path to the door of Messrs. Dunton and Laurendeau.

ONE CANADA, therefore, is my theme.

The source of our present discussions is not new. We know, for instance, that all the original British colonies in North America in 1867 could not even agree at the same time to the creation of Canada. Nevertheless, the British North America Act was signed.

We know, too, that within a generation after Confederation the young country was racked with divisions so dangerous and so extreme that even the idealist Laurier—this was before he became Prime Minister—believed these tensions capable of destroying the nation. Still it survived.

During the first World War, social unrest exploded—in many cases literally—from one end of the country to the other. Much of it was centred or fought out not far from here, and to this day scars are left which remind us of the depth of the feeling, of the hatreds, of the tensions of that time. And still we survived these terrible traumas of 1917 to 1919.

Again, 20 years later, in the depths of depression, the federal government was obliged to appoint the most elaborate Royal Commission in our history to that time, whose function was to examine the very nature of Canadian society and to advise upon the requirements necessary, no matter how radical, to restore unity and assure prosperity to a divided and socially-disrupted nation. We survived this test too—both the divisions of that time and the war that followed. The war effort reflected and aggravated certain tensions, but on the whole it helped to unite the country just as other external forces, anti-Americanism or anti-British feeling had done in the past.

Today, especially for the young postwar generation, we would seem to be tearing our house apart once again at the same time that elaborate measures are being hastily adopted to prevent its total collapse. For the young at least—though also for far too many of those who ought to know better—the ancient and traditional tensions between provincial and federal governments, between the two great communities that founded this nation, between these communities and the many cultural groups that have come to take root and thrive in the rich environment of our generous land, between the poorer and the richer regions, between the rich and the poor within these regions—to the young these tensions seem new and dangerous. They have become monsters to contend with and they seem to threaten not only the country but the individual in a highly personal way, a way that amongst other things seems to dampen the idealist and paralyze the energetic. We shall survive this too but not, I think, as the last federal election proved conclusively, by conjuring up ancient hatreds.

External threats can no longer be relied upon to paste our mosaic together. The cement must be made in Canada and I am prepared to state how I feel we should go about its manufacture. Like many other man-made processes the manufacture can be quickened but it cannot be painless. I am not now referring to the possible success that the Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission, or our Centennial Commission, or our intended Federal-Provincial meetings on constitutional change might have in helping to provide a framework or more reasonable atmosphere for unity. I believe these attempts might help, but I do not believe we can legislate unity any more than we can legislate freedom or virtue.

I AM optimistic about our future and my optimism stems from a number of other factors.

First of all, there is today a great awareness not only of the divisions in our society and their causes but of general overriding Canadian problems. Also there is a dialogue between all our peoples, and the momentum behind this is unlikely to stop or even slow down. Thirdly, there is governmental and administrative machinery already in existence which, if properly oiled, would help solve many problems including those affecting national tensions. And finally, I do sincerely believe that there is a willingness on the part of the governments, federal and provincial, and more important of the people they represent, to make a real effort in instituting these agreements, these compromises that lie before us.

There are, however, at least three conditions that must be satisfied if we are to succeed. First of all, we must admit to ourselves, privately and publicly, that there are real limits to the kind of unity that is possible given our history and federal structure. I have never been able to understand why we seem to fail to recognize the positive advantages in the diversity of our peoples and the opportunities which this provides for us to build a distinctive country and a distinguished one, and one which, because of its diversity, could set an example for other nations



Those on stage join in the general appreciation of a Pepin witicism. Left to right: Mr. Sauve; E. B. Pollard, conference chairman; Mr. Justice A. M. Monnin, who thanked the speakers; Ross L. Donald, Alumni Association president. Not showing, President Hugh H. Saunderson, who introduced the speakers.

of the World, particularly those who have recently gained their independence.

Secondly, we must stop at once imputing motives. This is perhaps the most dangerous game being played in Canada today. Sam Slick, one of your favourites, no doubt, as he is one of mine, once said that "there is many a mistake made on purpose." But I would prefer to remember the author by another comment in which he states that "Innocence is not suspicious, but guilt is always ready to turn informer." We must stop bewailing the state of our nation and tearing at the rather threadbare sackcloth that holds our body together. If anything is geared to rip this fabric, that attitude will. Instead of bemoaning the fact of United States wealth and buoyancy, why can we not concentrate on ways to approach her levels? Instead of being suspicious of British stability and resourcefulness, why can we not seek in our own traditions that which will provide us an equivalent pride and security? Instead of envying French cultivation and sophistication, why do we not move more quickly to enrich our many cultures.

"Canadian experience," according to one of Canada's outstanding intellectual figures, Professor W. L. Morton:

"... teaches two clear lessons. One is that the only real victories are the victories over defeat. We have been beaten many times, defeat has been our national portion in America, but we survive and we go on in strength. And our experience teaches also that what is important is not to have triumphed, but to have endured. The pride of victory passes, but a people may survive and have its way if it abides by the traditions which have fostered its growth and clarified its purpose."

However, we must now build beyond this, beyond mere survival. We must now look to constructing a quality of life which will enrich the society to a degree hitherto unknown. This cannot be done without a grand conscious effort by people committed individually to the task. Direction or regimentation will never do the job for us. But co-operation at all levels of the community will release the energies of all our people. What we must do is concentrate these energies on the multitude of common problems which, we all agree, are crying out for common solutions. Everyone can contribute to these solutions. Every level of government can assist the people it serves.

What are these common problems and how do we go about solving them? The general goals are not too difficult to define and they fall naturally into three categories: economic, social and cultural.

IN THE economic sphere we must start by solving one problem and dealing with another, and action in each case must be undertaken simultaneously. Like all modern industrialized states, our economic development during the past hundred years has been uneven. The result is that there are today huge areas of this country that are in a real sense backward with all the attendant social and cultural evils this means to the particular people living there. One indicator—and there are many—of the results of unbalanced growth in Canada is the marked regional variation in income in this country.

I do not want to burden you with figures today, but consider the differences in annual income between a man living in a Newfoundland

outport or a Quebecer from Gaspé who earns well under \$2,000 a year and his fellow Canadian in Toronto or Vancouver or Winnipeg who earns much more than twice that amount. Such differences surely are intolerable in the middle of the 20th century in a country as rich in resources as our own. And while unemployment has plagued this country since 1959, the incidence of this unemployment has been shockingly unequal. While in Ontario 4 or 5 per cent of the labour force has been unemployed each year, in the Atlantic provinces, unemployment rates of 7, 8, 9, 10, and even 12 per cent have not been abnormal. Quebec has fared only slightly better than the Maritimes. These differences and all the human misery which they bespeak cannot be allowed to persist. We must, therefore, for economic as well as other factors, begin to remove these black spots from our economic map and destroy forever the isolation and stagnation into which these areas have been forced. At the same time we must take the necessary measures—however revolutionary or unpalatable—to assure a balanced growth of the economy over as long a period as we can plan effectively.

Now, this will inevitably mean economic planning at both federal and provincial levels on a scale that neither branch of government has yet really faced. And it will have to be done soon whether the people who are carrying it out speak French, English, or both. So much for these broad economic goals.

To turn briefly from economic goals on which not every section of the population might agree to others in the social sphere which few can argue about. It was a famous son of this province—one who was briefly a Prime Minister of this country—who said that “there are many kinds of fame, but the best of all fame is the lustre and distinction whose immediate results mean the amelioration of the suffering of mankind.” Mr. Arthur Meighen’s name never enjoyed this lustre and some graduates of this University and other citizens of this city will remember some of the reasons why.

But in Canada today all politicians are seeking “the best of all fame” but it is quite unfair to assume that, because they are, their reasons stem from a base cynicism. Such an approach is, too, grossly unfair to the great number of thinking people in every province who have been calling for and working toward rational and comprehensive machinery with which to cope with the problems of those who, through circumstances not of their own choosing, are unable to play their full role in our society. We are not unaware, either in my party, in Ottawa, or in my province, of the considerable role which farseeing and socially conscious men and women in this province, and in particular in Winnipeg, have played in this field.

The New Democratic Party cannot selfishly revere the memory of J. S. Woodworth or A. A. Heaps. Many of their political ideas were put into practice by Mackenzie King. These statesmen and their success in this field belong to all of us and it is up to us to carry forward their great tradition and to build upon it.

Woodworth writing in the University magazine 50 years ago stated that “the last century made the World a neighborhood; this century must make it a brotherhood.” He was right, of course, but how? The goal is simple enough: other people must be assured of security of employment and welfare that removes forever the possibility of any Canadian existing below a minimal level of dignity. This means further

reductions in levels of unemployment, extensions of social welfare benefits including pensions, greater co-operation between levels of government and private industry in the sphere of housing, and without question a form of medical insurance that cannot be made to discriminate between rich or poor, between some born in Gaspé or in Forest Hill, in les Iles-de-la-Madeleine, or in Winnipeg South, in Africville, or in the British Property sections of Vancouver.

We, in Canada, like to talk a great deal about justice and equality of opportunity, and we have much of both compared with other parts of the World. But until we can assure our people of the security and stability inherent in carrying out the economic and social goals I have described, we cannot be a self-respecting nation honouring its 20th century commitments to its people. Furthermore, if we cannot show by our example that we have mastered the means of combating poverty, disease and ignorance in our own country, then how can we be expected to carry this same fight abroad. We have got to do both—at the same time—and in my view, we can.

Not only that. Anyone who believes the province or people of Quebec will hold back for any reason proper development of responsibilities in these fields shows no understanding of either that province or the desire of the present federal government to move swiftly in these spheres. But I should add, too, that my motives in wishing to move swiftly in these matters do not stem alone from the obvious and practical value to all concerned in making this happen. I am after more than economic growth or social stability. I am after the growth of the human spirit—of Canadian idealism—which for far too long has been allowed to be squelched in the name of what seemed practical at the time only to be proven impractical at the next election. In our thrust into the future, if the young are not in the forefront, their ideas and above all their idealism must be.

BUT LET US turn now to another area where, in spite of what has been indicated in our past, I believe a consensus can be arrived at on the goal to be achieved: the cultural sphere.

A gentleman and scientist, one of the earliest examples of Britain's brain drain, and soon after one of Canada's, Sir William Osler, wrote while still having one foot in this country that too often "we forget that the measure of the value of a nation to the world is neither the bushel nor the barrel, but mind; and that wheat and pork, though useful and necessary, are but dross in comparison with those intellectual products which alone are imperishable." One need hardly have to add "hear, hear" to that statement within the precincts of a major centre of higher learning.

Of course, the argument is often advanced that politically and constitutionally nothing of any substance can be done in this area. If this is true then I, for one, am prepared to throw in the sponge—even more quickly than did Sonny Liston. Surely, the whole purpose of our political action is not to provide a life for the people of Canada which will permit them merely to become the sloven slaves of a communication media for selling soap, cars and other useful articles of consumption. I use the latter word in its medical sense as well.

The goal must be cultural enrichment and this means not only the economic security for leisure time, but the active fostering of the arts

and science. And for those who believe this impossible, let me cite two examples from many.

My first real sortie into Canadian politics preceded the Quebec election of 1960 when I was privileged, with others, to be deeply involved not only in the day to day activities of laying the foundation of what was to prove a victorious campaign and, I believe, the beginning of our return to Ottawa as well, but we were equally involved in thrashing out the party's provincial platform and the areas in it which were to receive priority. The first item in that program said nothing about the corruption of the Duplessis administration, nothing about free enterprise or planning, nothing about employment, pensions or medicare. It talked instead of the enrichment of Quebec cultural life. We won that election. And while I hasten to add for other aspects of our policy as well, we were not in any way burdened by taking a lead in the cultural field. And while it is true, as Marius Barbeau has said, that "French culture in Canada rested on twin factors: the vitality of ancestral traditions coupled with isolation," the isolation in my province is over and still our culture is strong and growing.

Is there anyone in this hall prepared to say that the ancestral traditions of Ukrainians, Germans, Scandinavians, Jews, Poles, Italians, etc., in Winnipeg and in this province are not strong? Are the English and Scottish ones not strong? Was this city with its theatres and music halls 40 or 50 years ago not an island of culture and known as such throughout the country? What happened? It struggled along in an agonizing and slow death, requiring only a little succour from provincial and federal governments to give it life and allow it to blossom as once again it is beginning to do through its ballet, symphony and institutions of higher learning like this University here and the one in Brandon.

This brings me to my second example. A few weeks ago, Maurice Lamontagne announced that the Centennial Commission had decided in principle to establish a National Centre for the Performing Arts in Ottawa, and that, in addition, \$2,500,000 would be granted each province; he did not say to be used for similar purposes, but it now seems to be certain that, in each case, if it is not used for a specific centre, it will be employed for complementary purposes. This decision by a Crown agency, whose advisors include private citizens and provincial officials, was taken in co-operation with the federal government. The Province of Quebec had no hesitation in accepting it, nor had any other province. The small-minded, though, are already muttering: "white elephants," "who will pay their deficits?" etc., etc. If these people had had to decide, we could not look forward to these great and long overdue cultural centres.

And let your mind wander for a moment and think of how these centres are going to affect our lives and those of future generations. Each building, wherever situated, is likely to enhance the general architectural landscape. In many cases, it will mark the beginning of urban redevelopment in the blighted area of a city. It will be a focal point for the reflection of the considerable wares of all local cultural groups. It will demand increased production from our university departments of fine arts and music, from our drama and dance schools. It will inevitably force a greater number of scholarships to be made available for these purposes. It will stimulate exchange of cultural ideas across this country. It will generate an interest in fields of the arts to a public hardly yet aware of the refinements of our civilization, and it will enhance through its artistic menu the taste of us all.

Indeed this simple decision and the modest costs attendant upon it will force nothing less than a cultural revolution in this country which could do more to enrich our lives and unite our peoples than any institution since the formation of the CBC.

There are other examples: the Canada Council, the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, the National Research Council, etc., etc. But these two examples will have to suffice. Now education lies at the very heart of any program of cultural enrichment, and I am optimistic enough to believe that, just as in the past we have found the generosity of spirit, the willingness to co-operate, the fullest consciousness of Canadian needs, so in this sphere too, if only we direct our attention to the goal and to alternative means of achieving it, it will be done. However, if we persist in draining our energies on the tensions that created the need for a Bi- and Bi-, a solution to the nation's major problems will only happen by and by, and no one will wait that long.

ONE HUNDRED years ago the goals to be achieved and the way to achieve them necessarily reflected the fears from external forces that I have mentioned, as well as the total absence of governmental responsibility in many of the areas referred to. The concept of social responsibility for the welfare of the individual did not exist. The idea of the government providing a framework for the promotion of cultural values did not exist, though in the economic sphere the dominion government already recognized a limited responsibility.

As society has been transformed at an ever-accelerating rate in the past hundred years, the needs which underlie the goals I have set out earlier have assumed greater and greater importance and urgency, and this urgency is felt not only here but all over the world. Much of the instability we observe abroad and in our own country derives from the justified demand of peoples to have these needs satisfied.

If we accept these goals they will provide a unifying force. If we concentrate our energies on the means to achieve them we will unite this country. Let us not concentrate on what divides us—two nations or ten nations. Let us concentrate on one Canada.

To remind you once again how long and hard the struggle has been to direct our people's attention away from what divides them and toward what unites them, I would like to close with the words of one of the founders of this country, Thomas D'Arcy McGee. He was speaking in Quebec City, in my province, five years before Confederation.


His appeal rings down through the generations:

"All we have to do," he said, "is, each for himself, to keep down dissensions which can only weaken, impoverish and keep back the country; each for himself do all he can to increase its wealth, its strength and its reputation; each for himself—you, and you, gentlemen, all of us—to welcome every talent, to hail every invention, to cherish every gem of art, to foster every gleam of authorship, to honour every acquirement and every gift, to lift ourselves to the level of our destinies, to rise above all low limitations and narrow circumscriptions, to cultivate that true catholicity of spirit which embraces all creeds, all classes and all races, in order to make our boundless province, so rich in known and unknown resources, a great new Northern nation."

2. Conference Address by Jean-Luc Pepin, M.P'

*“What constitutes
a nation is . . .
having accomplished
great things in common
in the past
and having the wish
to accomplish more
in the future”*

At left,
Mr. Pepin
illustrates
a point



I OFTEN dream (this is my way of being realistic) about the perfect seminar on “Canada.” It would last about seven days! Underlining not so much particular aspects of this subject, but its tremendous size, I am going to try and describe briefly, in the coming twenty minutes, each of these days in order to condition you for the coming general discussion.

THE FIRST DAY would be devoted to an exploration of the concept of “nation” which, in my view, is a sociological term, to be distinguished from the word “state,” which is a political term, like city, empire, etc. The word “nation” in English Canada—more generally in the Anglo Saxon world—is often confused with the word “state” because, as Delos says: “le développement de la nation marche de paire avec l’institution de l’Etat.” I am sure that I don’t have to translate for a bilingual audience!

What is a nation? A nation is a community, an association of persons. Associated on what basis? Some say on a basis of objective factors and they mention race, religion, language, geography as the fundamental ones. Others say a nation is a community of people founded on the existence of a subjective factor: the will to live together. When such a will exists, many nations (objectively speaking) can form one nation (subjectively speaking) and also one state (politically speaking).

Many authors have tried to define this word "nation" in relation to the word "state." Renan wrote a wonderful little book on this subject. It is called "Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?" and was published in 1882 following the famous debate on Alsace—should Alsace be French or should she be German? Renan came to this conclusion: "What constitutes a nation is not speaking the same tongue or belonging to the same ethnic group, but having accomplished great things in common in the past and having the wish to accomplish more in the future." This is what Mr. Sauve had in mind a few moments ago when he said that French speaking and English speaking Canadians have many things in common and have tremendous things to do in the future, in common . . . as a nation.

Is Canada one nation or two nations? You may agree now that Canada can very well be made of two nations, objectively speaking, or even more—if the Ukrainians of Canada, for example, feel that they are a nation, if they have a language, a culture, a tradition of their own, let them also be a nation. Does it mean that there won't be in Canada one nation? I say no. I feel it in my bones and in my soul that Canada is one nation while being many nations, or rather nationalities, a nationality being a nation that is not politically, by itself alone, a "state."

That debate would occupy the first day of the seminar. A rather pugnacious debate, I would think, because not everybody would agree with my definitions.

THE SECOND DAY would be devoted to a study of the historical roots, old and recent, of the present crisis in Canada. It would be a delight for historians. Under their guidance, we would review the history of Canadian nationalism vis à vis the world, particularly Great Britain and the United States; the history of French Canadian nationalism vis à vis the Anglo Saxon world. We would see how the Act of 1867 was a compromise between two nations or, better, two nationalities. We would analyse the "complex of the fortress" which followed Confederation when the French Canadians decided for reasons that are valid, partly at least, to isolate themselves in a "fortress," in a "reserve" as it is often called. I think you, English speaking Canadians have contributed to this French Canadian reaction, but it must be said also that the retreat into a ghetto was something that was accepted by a majority of French Canadian religious and political leaders. Why? Simply because it is much easier to survive, more or less cocooned, more or less in isolation. Weak people tend to associate in order to preserve their limited strength. When they become stronger they are less afraid to go out in the open.

As I said, the "complex of the fortress" was accepted for a long time, even by French Canadians. Recently, however, the walls of the fortress have been eroding under the influence of the war, the urbanization of

the province, the growth of a French Canadian intelligentsia, the improvement of educational facilities, etc. Almost all young French Canadians who are fighting for the liberalization of French Canada now, are former "boursiers" of the federal, provincial or French governments. (They have all lived on somebody else's money!) They have all been outside of the fortress for a while and most of them were not willing to return to it. They have acquired an "open" view on life and on the world. The "quiet revolution" is a break from the isolation of the past.

During this second day we would also study the growth of wealth in Quebec, the importance of labour unions, the events leading up to the present attitude of French Canadians: the death of Duplessis (which can only be compared to the death of Louis XIV), the decline of the St. Laurent-Massey Report Canadianism, the absence of French Canadian leaders at the federal level during the Diefenbaker years . . . Do you realize the importance of that last fact? For six long years (I am not being partisan!) the French Canadians were represented in Ottawa by political non-entities, people who had had hardly any personal appeal in Quebec. So, when in 1960, arose at the provincial level the Lesage team—a powerful group of young, aggressive and imaginative politicians—the Quebecers did what came naturally. They focussed their attention on Quebec politics. It will take a certain time, a certain number of years, before the French Canadian politicians working at the federal level will manage to revive the prestige of Ottawa in the French Canadian political mind. A number of years and a tremendous amount of work.

During this discussion we would manage to remain rational, to keep things in their proper perspective. We would realize first and foremost, that we have always had a "national problem" in Canada. What is happening now is not new. The question is not "why do we have a national problem in Canada?" The question is "why should it be so acute at this moment?"

We would bear in mind that we are not alone in the world with a "national problem." The Americans have a rather difficult one. The Germans too. The Spaniards also. The Indians also. Almost all countries in the world today have a national problem!

Recently Charles Lynch, the newspaperman, was getting very pessimistic about the future of Canada. He had been in Montreal too often! So he decided to do what is usually reserved to External Affairs Ministers: he went on a trip, around the world. One day he arrived in Singapore. He met with political leaders and discussed with them Singapore's problem—as you know, tremendous difficulties, economic, social, cultural. After two hours devoted to the problems of Singapore, a prominent local politician turned to Mr. Lynch and asked: "What is your main problem in Canada?" Mr. Lynch answered: "Bilingualism!"

Bear in mind that in Singapore one has to know four languages in order to sell papers on street corners!

OUR THIRD DAY would be devoted to an analysis of the present revolution or evolution, in Quebec, which is one aspect only but, in my view, the most important aspect of the present crisis in Canada. We would read, in order to get ourselves in the mood, the recent Saturday Night article: "What the Hell's Going on in Quebec," by Roger Lemelin. We would try to define the climate of freedom which exists in "la Belle Province" now, the craving for education, competence and cultural fulfillment, the desire for material wealth, for prestige, for economic ownership and direction (the "maitre chez-nous" slogan), the acceptance of state intervention in Quebec now (because, as Rene Levesque says: "The state is the only thing that the French Canadians own"), the need for political equality, the quest for dignity (reflected in the slogan "politique de grandeur").

I think that Mr. Sauvé and I would prove to you that what is called the French Canadian revolution is essentially a revolution of French Canadians against themselves, which makes the revolution healthy. It was easy in the past to say, "les maudits Anglais," "les maudit Juifs" or "les maudit Ecossais." The French Canadians are now saying (or implying) "les maudits Canadiens-francais." In other words we are quite willing to make a mea culpa on our own chest first . . . on yours only after! In the article I was referring to, Lemelin, answering a person who had asked him "Why aren't the Plouffes on television anymore?" said: 'Because the French-Canadians are ashamed of the Plouffes.' This in a nutshell, is a true description of the present French Canadian attitude.

On the third day we would analyse the psychological, sociological, economic, educational, religious, political aspects of this change in French Canada—the objectives, the methods, the instruments, the personalities, the advances, the setbacks, etc., etc. A very busy day indeed.

THE FOURTH DAY would be dedicated to, let's call it, the medical aspect of the Canadian national problem. We would invite to the seminar psychologists, psycho-analysts, medical doctors, novelists, poets, and possibly a few crackpots, to study "Canadian," "French Canadian," "English Canadian," "Irish Canadian," "New Canadian" frustrations, complexes, psychoses, neuroses, etc. We would try and find out if the Canadian marriage will end in divorce, "separation de corps," or reconciliation on the basis of a new *modus vivendi*.

As we would be very tired the afternoon would be free!

Continued on page 25

How Many Will Get a Chance?



These high school students and thousands like them will need all the education they can get. And yet many potentially fine students will not reach university because they cannot afford it. Graduates who, above all people, will appreciate the value of a university education, can help many of these future citizens. Please turn the page to find out how YOU can contribute to an important Alumni Association program.

THE CHALLENGE

IN FEBRUARY, 1957, speaking to an alumni group, the late Dr. Victor Sifton, then Chancellor of the university, challenged the graduates to help develop the talents of young people. It is well to recall some of Dr. Sifton's words:

"We must seek out, encourage and train bright youngsters in all fields. We must set the highest standards of which they are capable . . .

"If we neglect to train adequately the bright youngsters, and especially if we fail to train them to think for themselves, we run a very real risk of producing masses of efficient technicians who, unguided by the influence of well-tempered and percipient leaders, will probably spend their time in a mad, feverish race to see who can blow up the world first.

"The academic freedom and spiritual integrity of a good university is the atmosphere which is needed to produce outstanding men and women. To stand guard, cherish and foster such an atmosphere is one of the great contributions which the Alumni Association, by intelligently mobilizing its political and social influence, can make to the university."

The directors of the Alumni Association set out immediately in a practical way to take up Dr. Sifton's challenge. First, a survey was made of all Manitoba high schools, a survey which showed clearly that a great many outstanding high school graduates could not afford to enter university. Available bursary and scholarship funds fell far short of needs.

And so, in that same year, the association launched its "Search for Talent" and an appeal was sent to graduates for the funds needed to help as many as possible of the worthy students who might require financial aid.

WHAT THE ALUMNI HAVE DONE

In the first year several score of outstanding students, with need, were identified. The \$3,500 raised in the appeal provided assistance for 12 of them. It was a good start but it fell far short of the objective that **"NO WORTHY STUDENT BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING UNIVERSITY BECAUSE OF FINANCIAL NEED."**

The program and the fund have grown from this beginning. In 1960, donations totalling \$8,500 provided bursaries and scholarships for 47 students. In 1961, the \$12,000 raised assisted 60 students. In 1962 and 1963 (although the Alumni Fund was conducted on a more limited basis, to not prejudice the position of the University Capital Fund) a total of \$17,500 was received in donations in the two years, to provide awards for 124 students.

This year, the fund committee is hopeful that the Fund will resume its upward progress. The objective is to raise as much money as can be raised, from the greatest number of alumni donors, to help a greater number of students.

A mailed appeal has gone out to graduates in Canada who have been faithful contributors in the past. This appeal in the Alumni Journal is the general appeal to all, including recent graduates not previously canvassed.

It should be noted that, for all living in Canada, donations are tax deductible. This does not apply to Alumni Fund donations sent to the Alumni office from

graduates living in the United States. (They, however, may get tax deduction for any donations made to the American Friends of the University of Manitoba, Inc., 301 Garrick building, St. Paul, Minn., a voluntary organization with sole control of disposition of funds it receives.)

FUND FACTS

THE ALUMNI FUND is an annual fund, with the full amount disbursed each year to assist outstanding graduates of Manitoba high schools to enter the University of Manitoba or one of its affiliated colleges.

How are deserving students found?

Names of promising students are obtained from all Manitoba high schools. Information about the university and colleges is mailed to these students, with a covering letter of encouragement. The students are then interviewed personally by interested graduates (more than 100 take part in this annual interviewing procedure). Awards are made after a careful review of interview results, exam results, personal data, etc.

Scholarships of \$100 each will be awarded to fifteen Grade 12 students in recognition of academic achievement. The balance of the funds will all be awarded in bursaries.

The fund record

Since its inception in 1957 the fund has provided more than \$55,000 in awards to approximately 300 students.

The students' record

Recipients of alumni awards have rewarded alumni confidence with many fine achievements. In 1962, four of the 16 University Gold Medals were won by students who had been able to enter university because of alumni help. Some of the earlier award winners have made promising starts in their professional careers, in teaching, medicine, architecture, engineering, to mention some. A number of others are now taking graduate work at other universities with the support of the Woodrow Wilson and other notable awards.

Is there still need?

Money available from all sources for bursaries and scholarships has increased in recent years—but so has the number of students graduating from high schools. A great many fine students cannot be given the help they need because there is not enough money.

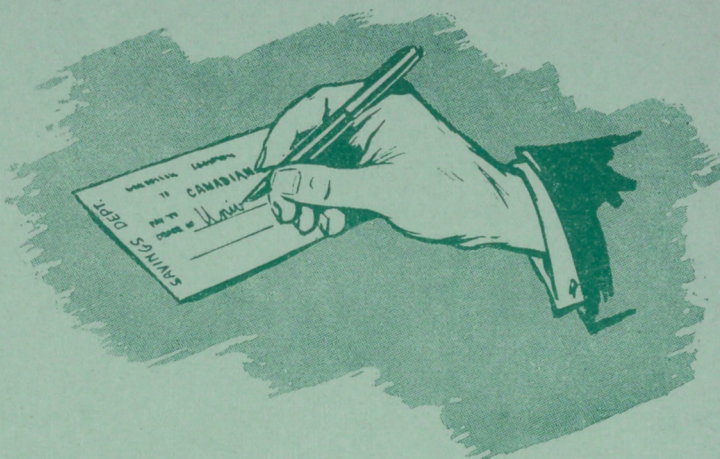
What is the typical Alumni Fund gift?

Donations to the fund have ranged from two dollars to \$500. In past years, the average gift has been about \$15.

How can I give?

Cheques should be made payable to "The Alumni Fund, University of Manitoba" and mailed to: The Alumni Fund, Alumni Association, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Receipts will be issued promptly. Donors are urged to make their contributions as soon as possible, to be available for award to students before the opening of the Fall university session this year.

The Alumni Fund Needs Your Generous Support



IT TAKES JUST
10 SECONDS OF YOUR
VALUABLE TIME
TO ASSIST
A WORTHY STUDENT

CANADA NEEDS WELL-EDUCATED
WELL-TRAINED CITIZENS
MORE THAN EVER

NOW!

MAIL YOUR CHEQUE
Today

To: The Alumni Fund
Alumni Association,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg

ON THE FIFTH DAY we would look at the economic aspects of our national problem. Businessmen, economists, sociologists and political scientists would analyse the basic structure of the Quebec economy in relation to the Canadian economy: production, financing, imports and exports, fiscal relations between Quebec and Ottawa (what Quebec gives to Ottawa and what it gets from Ottawa). In other words, "the economics of separatism and non-separatism." Our guests would report on the present economic drive in Quebec, objectives, methods, leadership, personalities, etc. We would take a case study: the nationalization of electricity, or rather the provincialization of electricity, and the development of Hydro-Quebec. A very interesting case study. We would learn that French Canadians can also build dams, which is rather important . . . because the French Canadians didn't think a few years ago that they could build dams! At Manicouagan, for example, French Canadian engineers now look at the huge barrages they have built and reflect in near amazement "We can do it." In importance, this reaction is to be compared to the Egyptian reaction after the taking over of the Suez Canal. The French and the British had repeated so often that the Egyptians could not run the Canal . . . Apparently they are doing it better than the French and the British themselves.

On the afternoon of the fifth day Mr. Sauve would speak to us on the need for a "national economic policy" as he did this morning.

THE SIXTH DAY would be assigned to the cultural (the literary, artistic, linguistic) aspect of the "national problem." A group of artists, writers, critics, sociologists would report on cultural activity in English and French speaking Canada and on inter-relations, or lack of, between the two groups. We would have a few learned sociologists talking about culturation!

The afternoon would be assigned to biculturalism and bilingualism: what it means, the basis for it (constitutional, political, practical, cultural), the implications of it, the means toward it, the reaction to it in Ontario, in the West, the Manitoba School question, and so on and so forth. We would do the work of the Laurendeau-Dunton Commission on that single day!

THE SEVENTH DAY would be devoted strictly to politics. Historians, politicians, political scientists would address the group. They would talk about the old concept of Canada and the need (or not) for a new concept in view of new circumstances.

The present constitution would be dissected in relation to the 1867 text: the evolution and the present state of the constitution would be reviewed. On that seventh day, after Mass, I would speak on recent trends in Canadian federalism. I would speak on co-operative federalism: where it comes from, what it means and where it is leading us to. I would comment on the Pearson government record. We would also try and find out how this new federalism is being brought about, should be brought about. Do we need a formal series of amendments? Do we have to rewrite the British North America Act? In my view re-writing it would be time lost because the Latin and the Anglo Saxon minds would clash openly in such an event. Most French Canadians would insist on precision of ideas and clarity of style, most English Canadians would insist on fogginess, practical cases and the necessity for loopholes.

I must stop. It should be obvious by now that the question "Canada, one nation or two?" is tremendous in size. Answering it will necessitate in the coming months, in the coming years, the devotion, the attention, the work of all of us, in many instances beyond the call of duty.



Scenes in
two of the
discussion
groups that
followed the
opening session



3. The Afternoon Panel Discussion

PANEL CHAIRMAN:

Professor Murray S. Donnelly

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:

Hon. Maurice Sauve, Jean-Luc Pepin, M.P.,
Professor W. L. Morton, Mrs. Olga Woycenko
and Judge W. J. Lindal

JUDGE LINDAL:

What took place on the Plains of Abraham were the first pangs of the birth of a nation. In the next three years a pact or understanding was reached between the two founding peoples. French and English became the accepted two languages. The French language was threatened but secured in the Quebec Act. It was threatened again, and even more so, in the Union Act of 1840, which enacted that the records of the Canadian legislative body be in English only. This was rescinded and the Imperial Parliament removed the injustice in 1848.

The use of a language in the debates of a legislative body or in its records establishes that language as an official language of that state. Section 133 of the B.N.A. Act provides that both English and French may be used in the debates of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec. That makes English and French official languages in all of Canada and, of course, in all of Quebec. The founding races encouraged millions of people to come to Canada who are neither of British nor French origin. For that reason, the founding peoples are estopped by their own conduct from saying that the original pact has not been modified through that immigration. This added factor is given recognition in the terms of reference to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The only realistic way to give expression to that recognition is to provide on a voluntary basis that an opportunity be given to the children of these Canadians to study the language of origin of their parents. The high school level suggests itself but in cases of heavy concentration of ethnic groups the instruction might commence at the elementary school level.

The use of either of the official languages as a language of instruction, where practicable, cannot constitutionally be denied. But that right does not belong to the unofficial languages. Section 23 of the Manitoba Act of 1870 provides that either the English or the French language may be used in the debates of the Legislature and its records, including statutes. In 1890 an Act was passed to make English the official language of Manitoba. This one-section Act provides for the use of English only in the records of the Legislature, including the statutes. That Act has never been challenged. In 1897 an Act was passed providing that when ten or more pupils in a school speak French, or some other language, the teaching of that school may be in French, or such other language, and English, upon the bilingual system. That Act was repealed by a special one-section Act of 1916. In 1952, the following section was enacted into the Public Schools Act of Manitoba 240: "English shall be used as the language of instruction in all public schools." It is open to challenge, in view of section 133, whether any province can prohibit the use of either English or French as the language of instruction.

French leaders in the province are agreed that it is necessary to safeguard the French language in this province, that it should be a language of instruction on a voluntary basis in areas where it is practical and reasonable from the point of view of the population content. In view of that strong opinion, Section 240 of the Public Schools Act should be amended by adding the words "and French" following the word "English" in Section 240.

There is no doubt, in my opinion, in view of what the Legislature of Manitoba did, itself, that French is an official language in

the Province of Manitoba. Furthermore, I want to point out that French is permitted on the floor of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba. When it is spoken it is recorded in Hansard in the French language. That in itself makes French one of the official languages of the Province of Manitoba.

MRS. WOYCENKO:

I shall confine my presentation to one aspect of the problem which involves Canadians whose origin is neither English nor French . . . As is well known, the Canadian cultural pattern consists of two main cultures, English and French, and a number of other ethnic cultures. The latter were cultivated in the milieu of the various groups, often at great sacrifice of time, effort and material resources in the belief that "man doth not live by bread only." In these noble endeavors, understanding and encouragement was given by men of letters and culture such as the late Lord Tweedsmuir, Hon. Vincent Massey, the late president of this university, Dr. Gillson, and others who in their personal contacts with these people, in their addresses and in their writings, encouraged the various ethnic groups of Canada to perpetuate their particular cultural heritage. However, except for this moral support, rather of a platonic nature, no official—and I mean no legal, constitutional or material—recognition was offered by any of the three governmental bodies in Canada. In other words, this great cultural wealth in Canada, which is our joint pride and joy, is primarily due to the idealistic efforts of individuals and various ethnic groups.

Such an indifferent, discriminatory, if not hostile, climate in cultural matters was perhaps understandable in the early and raw undeveloped period of this country's history. But I do not think it is justifiable, at this time, when frontier days are behind us. It is true that since the recommendations of the Massey Commission have been implemented some progress has been achieved in the sphere of arts and scholarship but only when such are universal in scope, or when pertinent to French or English cultures. There is a gap, however, as far as the culture needs of the other ethnic groups in Canada are concerned.

It seems to me that the situation has ripened to the stage when some form of acceptance or official recognition should be given to the various languages spoken in Canada, if cultural diversity is to continue. As languages are considered to be a basic

factor in preserving and fostering culture in all its aspects, it should be emphasized, some form of recognition is due. I do not mean by this that the various languages be given the same official status as English or French as this would indeed create a kind of Canadian Tower of Babel, fear of which has already been voiced by some, but more organized efforts are urgently needed to provide opportunities and facilities for all those desiring to study languages of their choice without any discrimination whatsoever. The latest statistics, based on the 1961 census, clearly show that all non-English and non-French languages spoken in Canada are in decline. For instance, between 1951 and 1961 approximately 13 per cent of Canadians of Ukrainian origin lost command of their language, in most cases switching to English. The percentage of loss in other groups is even higher. This decline in language cultivation is due to a great extent to a lack of interest and encouragement which could be achieved once the language receive some form of legal recognition and formal status. After all, they are an integral part of the Canadian reality and constitute an important cultural aspect. Another obstacle is the negative attitude generally prevailing in the Canadian mentality as far as studying languages is concerned. Such linguistic inertia does not create a conducive atmosphere for the study and mastery of languages. As a result, people of various origins become monolingual, losing their original linguistic background and accepting only one of the official languages of Canada, mostly English.

MR. PEPIN:

I am interested in politics. The Prime Minister of Canada says this: "Confederation may not have been technically a treaty or compact between two states, but it was an understanding or a settlement between the two founding races (I dislike the word 'races': I would prefer 'nationalities') of Canada, made on the basis of an acceptable and equal partnership. This is the basic political problem we face."

Following this basic article of political belief comes the basic Canadian current political problem: the implementation of that principle in the political life and institutions of the country. This is the great challenge we face now. As I said this morning in one group, we must find a compromise between two popular extremes. One extreme is the full implementation of the "two

nation concept." That would mean for example, a Parliament where French Canadians would have half the representation and would be asked to give particular consent to all major legislation. The other extremist position, I am sorry to say, is the "status quo": Canada has ten provinces, Quebec is only one of the ten; she has 75 seats in the Commons, 24 in the Senate . . . and that's all. We have to find a middle way between these two "extremes," recognizing the particular status of Quebec.

I think that at the moment we are moving forward toward that compromise by the way of greater political decentration. For example, in the field of taxation it is being recognized more and more that the provinces now have a right to exist! This is a great progress! The federal government has also accepted the idea that distribution of money between the federal government and the provincial governments from now on shall not be on the basis of power to tax but on the basis of needs. If the provincial needs at a certain time are greater than federal needs, then the provinces should be given more money. This is also extremely important . . . for Quebec in particular, as she needs a large autonomy in order to fulfill her responsibilities to her population.

We are definitely moving into the reality of "co-operative federalism." On almost every aspect of Canadian life the federal and provincial governments will now consult and co-ordinate their activities.

We are moving ahead also in the field of bilingualism and biculturalism. If we try to define these words, we will have to make a distinction between sociology and politics. It may very well be, I agree entirely with the previous speaker, that Canada is sociologically multicultural. I would even say "multicultural"! But there is a difference between sociology and politics and politically Canada is only bicultural and bilingual. I will probably have a chance to explain this further later on.

PROFESSOR MORTON:

I see the things that are troubling us in terms of three problems:

The first I call the problem of duality and equality. That is the question—how are we to realize the duality of the English and French languages and the English and French cultures, in some effective partnership, without at the same time destroying the equality of all Canadians, whatever their origin, and, I would add, without weaken-

ing the Canadian state and nation. I think that we should remember today, when the provinces are acquiring the right to live, that the Canadian federal state has served us well in the past and that we shall undoubtedly need it again in the future.

The second problem I would call that of the province of Quebec and of French Canada . . . I am convinced that they are not the same. I am convinced that if we identify them we destroy all possibility of achieving duality, and an effective partnership. Quebec is a province that has a lot to say, like any other province, but I will say that it is a province like Ontario. Both are mother provinces, if you like. From that proposition derives, I think the possibility of achieving a real duality of English and French in all parts of Canada.

And so I come to what I consider the fundamental problem, and that is how to accept the French language and the French culture in all parts of Canada so that the French Canadian can be at home in all parts of Canada, in principle and in practice, wherever it would be sensible so to accept it. In doing so I agree with the previous speakers that we must, if we are also to achieve equality, give the other Canadian languages a position and a treatment locally wherever numbers warrant it, which I think the character of the educational system and the growth of our society now warrant us doing. In these ways, I suggest, we might achieve duality and equality and, most important of all, duality in unity.

MR. SAUVE:

I want to come back to what I said this morning . . . that if we go on scrutinizing the past and discussing the present we will never be able to solve our problems in Canada. It's the future on which we have to agree and the future lies in the economic, social, and cultural fields, with precise goals on which we are to work. This is the first thing.

I don't believe that the problem between the French Canadians and the English-speaking Canadians and the other ethnic groups in this country is the most important one, or the only one we have. This country is divided by tensions, by centrifugal forces, in the relations between the provinces and the federal government, regionalism, attraction towards the U.S., uneven economic development, pockets of large unemployment. And to me, the most urgent problem to solve when it comes to the relation be-

tween the French Canadian and the English-speaking Canadian is the economic situation in which the French Canadian finds himself in the province of Quebec.

As long as we have large pockets of unemployment, larger than any in the western provinces, as long as we have personal income lower than any of the provinces west of Quebec, as long as we don't control anything in the province of Quebec, as long as we have only six per cent of the capital investment in Quebec, as long as we don't have any top management people in French Canadian Quebec, we will find ourselves in an inferior economic condition, and this question of inferiority is at the root of our difficulties.

We want to become equal partners. We decided to become equal partners. And we want to live in this country which is yours, and ours, and there are contradictions in our position. There are some people who say: we want to separate because we cannot live with the rest of Canada; we are not at home. And, at the same time, we are arguing that we want to live with others . . . The separatists are justifying their separation and their attitude, because they say, we cannot live with the rest of Canada, and at the same time they claim, we want to be at home. We will be discussing these problems forever. We have been discussing them since the conquest, we have been discussing them again since Confederation. We will always have difficulties and the only way, I think, to overcome these difficulties is to unite on certain goals, and to me the economic problem is at the root of everything.

The new spirit of what they call in Ottawa "co-operative federalism" is, I think, a step in the right direction. The provinces and the federal government have to change the nature of their relations. And I am pleased to say that we will, I hope, in the very near future be able to undertake this new task.

PROFESSOR DONNELLY:

What Mr. Sauve has said raises a question in my mind. He is quite right, in my opinion, in emphasizing the idea that one of the best parts of the Canadian federalism is that wealth is equalized as far as possible although it hasn't gone far enough. He wants to go further. But it does seem to me that the equalization of wealth and making up for the disparity in resources does carry with it, paradoxically, a certain element of centralism. In other words, who but the federal government can even-out

these disparities which the minister speaks of, and I would like to put the question to him as to whether he has rationalized what seems to me to be a paradox?

MR. SAUVE:

I believe in economic planning and I think that we can achieve economic planning with the federal government taking the initiative. But having the provinces plan their own regional economy integrated with the national government economic planning—it is not possible any more, you see. The thesis you are explaining now is the thesis we have been defending in Ottawa since 1945. We said that Ottawa must keep strong economic measures. We must have fiscal authority, we must have all monetary powers, so as to assure to this country an even economic growth and development, a sure, full employment. Well, we failed. We have uneven economic development, we have pockets of unemployment.

So we have to change, and the only way to change is to have the federal government take the initiative in doing things. One field which we have been slowly working is ARDA, which comes under my responsibility . . . I think there we have a chance to fight poverty in rural areas. How can we admit that in certain regions of Canada people are living in conditions which are absolutely unacceptable?

And I think that the provinces are now being organized. They have good civil service, they have good plans, they have intelligent people, they are now organized in a way that, if the federal government works with them, we will be able to co-ordinate our plans. What we have to do federally, because some of the provinces don't have the resources, is to find a way of equalizing the revenue. And this formula has been in practice. But we know very well that if we take some measures nationally the effect of those measures would be contradictory. If we want to fight unemployment in the Province of Quebec and in the Maritimes, and we take the monetary and fiscal measures that are everywhere, what do we do? We create difficulties of employment in Ontario and we don't solve the problems of the Maritimes and Quebec. So the only way, I think, is to co-operate and to co-ordinate our plans. I think we are going to do this and that is why, this morning, I made a pitch for planning.

PROFESSOR DONNELLY:

I had another question I wanted to direct to Mr. Pepin. I think many of us living out here beyond the shield, or beyond the fringe, or whatever you like to call it, have some difficulty in really assessing what is going on in Quebec, and I thought this morning's presentation was unduly cheerful.

I have a quotation here from Mr. Laurendeau. He refers to Henri Bourassa whom he considers rather backward, and says "in his eyes, nationalism was simultaneously French Canadian and Canadian. Bourassa was thought by many to be excessive. Today the bulk of our outspoken youth deems him pan-Canadian and rejects him and his creed." That is from Mr. Laurendeau. He is suggesting that Bourassa was wrong in thinking that there could be a hyphenated Canadianism. There can only be the French nation within the orbit and other nations. Laurendeau here appears to be contradicting what you were saying this morning, so far as I can read him correctly.

MR. PEPIN:

Well, what I said this morning I thought made sense, that is, that we have in Canada many nations; "objectively," at least two. I would accept that in Canada there is, for example, a Ukrainian "nation"... and if Italians living in Canada feel different from the rest of us because of their Italian origin, let them be a "nation." But the distinction I made between the objective and the subjective criteria for the definition of the word nation, I still hold to. You may have two nations, many nations, but the important thing is that there should be also one nation, one will to live together. And inasmuch as nobody has yet demonstrated to me that there are more separatists than Canadians I will go on believing that there is still in Canada among people, French Canadians included, a will to live together, and consequently I will go on maintaining that there is a Canadian nation. That may have been Bourassa's position.

But in this Canadian nation we must not try to streamline, to bulldoze everything. If somebody says to me, "I am a Canadian of Ukrainian origin," I say, "Congratulations. We all feel the better because of you." In other words, I think that it is an enrichment of the concept of Canadian nationality that we should be different, individually and in groups. If you come to me and say, "This man looks exactly like you, thinks exactly like you. Would you like to

meet him?" I will run away. I've seen myself! But if a person comes to me and says, "I am a Canadian of Polish origin. I came to Canada in 1940 after a difficult trip," I will say to her, "Why did you come here? What attracted you?" I will find great interest in that person. I think that the Canadian nation is richer because of the tremendous amount of variety that there is in the concept of "being a Canadian." Now the next step is for us to accept that, at least in some matters, Canadians can be Canadians in different ways. The stupid concept of "unhyphenated Canadianism" is the greatest evil we have to fight in Canada now. There is no such thing as an unhyphenated Canadian!

PROFESSOR DONNELLY:

Let me ask you now—Laurendeau is saying there is no hyphen, we are French. He is saying that is what the majority of the youth in Quebec thinks, and I wanted you to comment on that specifically.

MR. PEPIN:

If you are going to run an inquiry across Canada and ask people what they want to become, you will have confusion unlimited. Most French Canadians feel that they are Canadians with a French mentality. But in French Canada you have the whole spectrum of opinions. The leaders of Canada have to take a position on the kind of Canada we need to have, defend the concept very strongly, and work at making it a reality. This is what the Laurendeau-Dunton commission is working at, isn't it? The commissioners are going to find ways to bring about biculturalism and bilingualism. They are not free to decide whether we are going to have it or not. The decision has already been taken elsewhere. . . .

PROFESSOR DONNELLY:

I still think there is some confusion. I saw Mr. Lesage on TV and someone quoted statements from Rene Levesque. He said, "Oh, that is just Levesque's opinion." Well, that is a queer way to run a cabinet, in my opinion.

MR. SAUVE:

Might I say something on this? Not to justify Mr. Lesage or condemn his position, but just to explain something. I think you cannot understand the attitude of some French Canadians in Quebec towards the

rest of Canada unless you relate this to the situation in Quebec. In the last four or five years we have been doing some soul-searching in Quebec. We are completely re-examining ourselves, our system of education, our system of government, our relationship with the church, and the role of the state in the economy. People with a variety of views are working on these problems. You have some who are extremists in the field of education and some who are extremely conservative. In the same way, when we are re-examining our relations with the rest of Canada we have people who hold extremist views, people who hold normal views. But then, you don't lose confidence that we are going to be able to solve the problems with the rest of Canada as we hope and we expect to be able to solve our own problems in Quebec. All our difficulties with the rest of Canada stem from our re-examination and re-adaptation to modern times in Quebec.

PROFESSOR DONNELLY then invited questions from the audience.

QUESTION:

I would like to direct a question to Mr. Pepin. It seems to me that he has developed an entirely new philosophic context. He says that the status quo is one extremism. Now this flies in the face of all philosophy. Surely the status quo is the centre and the extremism of the right and the extremism of the left modify the centre. Now, if you are going to start off from a proposition that the status quo is the extremism, it means that it can be modified in only one direction. It seems to me that you are trying to modify your status quo in the direction where some people are more equal than others.

MR. PEPIN:

You caught me with my logics down! I was being provocative. I was also speaking as a French Canadian. I don't think I was wrong either in the sense that, if you accept as your basic political principle the idea that Canada is the creation of two nations (and the Prime Minister of Canada has accepted it and said a great number of times that this country was essentially politically bilingual and bicultural, and that the two main groups should be united in equal partnership) then you must strive to implement this idea, you must translate it in political

terms, in political institutions, as I have already said.

May I repeat myself: if you implement the full philosophy of the two nations concept you may go to one extreme and say that Canada is going to be politically a sort of confederation between the French Canadian group and the English speaking Canadian group. And as you may know there are a number of people in Quebec now who defend the political implementation of the two nation concept with confederal institutions in Ottawa or elsewhere, with a Senate half-French, half-English, with a House of Commons half-French, half-English, with a Supreme Court half civil law, half common law, and the rest. This is defended in Quebec now by a rather influential group of people, university professors for example (if you consider them an important group). So that is one extreme.

I consider that the other extreme is the situation as it has existed since the war—that is, Canada as a simple federation of ten provinces with a tremendous amount of centralization. I think this view has been carried in the after-war period: and some people are still behaving as if the war was not over. I think there is a crying need for a re-adjustment of Canadian federalism, taking into consideration the new social and economic conditions of the country.

A *modus vivendi* must be found between the full implementation of the two-nation concept politically (which would be a sort of real confederation, a loose association of sovereign entities) and the status quo of the after-war, that is, tremendous centralization in Ottawa.

Some major changes are taking place at this moment in Canadian federalism. One of these is that money will be distributed between the federal government and the provincial governments on a basis of responsibilities, on a basis of needs, and not on the basis of power to tax, because then nobody can rival the federal government for it has by Article 91 (3) the power to tax by any means or system of taxation! I could quote Mr. Pearson, Mr. Lamontagne and others on the subject. "If and when certain tax fields are shared," says Mr. Pearson, "this would be done in a manner appropriate to the respective responsibilities of federal and provincial authorities."

The next major change is that more and more Canadians are understanding that provincial and federal jurisdictions cannot be divided with a wall of Berlin. We cannot divide them because everything the

federal government does has direct or indirect repercussions on provincial activities. And everything the provinces do similarly has repercussions on what the federal government is doing. The only way is to have more and more consultation, more and more co-operation, more and more joint federal-provincial organizations.

I will also say that bilingualism and biculturalism is a major change. Obviously we are moving. Anybody who says we haven't done anything in Canada in recent years is blind. Even under Diefenbaker federal-provincial relations were amended in favor of the provinces. The Canadian constitution is changing at this very moment. This is why I think there is hope. This is what we French-Canadians working in Ottawa must be in a position to show to our people in Quebec—that progress is made toward greater decentralization. And I return to my original statement, from that point of view, the status quo is reactionary.

QUESTION:

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct a question to Mr. Sauve. Mr. Sauve has stated that the main difficulty was economic. I believe that for the 1,200,000 French Canadians outside of Quebec it is cultural, as Judge Lindal has so well stated. Even though the French language is legally official in Manitoba, the French language by law—another law—is illegal in our own schools in Manitoba. These are the problems. They are simple problems to cure but it can be done.

MR. SAUVE:

Well, I don't want to quarrel with your statement about the position in Manitoba. But if I look at the French Canadians in Quebec, Eastern Ontario, Northern Ontario and the Maritimes, I think that their economic situation is not as good as the economic situation of the English speaking Canadians or the New Canadians, in many instances. And in the province of Quebec where we live inside a provincial jurisdiction, in which you don't live here, we don't live in the same context. In Quebec, we French Canadians have the impression and the conviction that we are not equal economically. In fact, we are equal culturally but we are not equal economically. If you go back in history you will see that there is always some sort of relation between difficult economic periods in the history of the province of Quebec and talk about separat-

ism. Every time the economic situation is not good the separatist movement springs up. If this is true then there must be a relation between our economic situation and our desire to remain in Canada or out of it. I have studied this rather seriously and I don't think I can be challenged on that basis.

MR. PEPIN:

The position of French Canadian minorities in the other provinces of Canada is known to be very difficult. French Canadians living outside Quebec should consequently be sympathetic to what some French Canadians at the federal level in Ottawa are doing now. The French minority groups stand to lose tremendously from separatism and if their position should be improved upon, it will be in great part due to the efforts that we are making, at the federal level, in attempting to bring about the reconciliation between people who would easily sacrifice them and people who are quite aware of what these minority groups represent in terms of Canadian diversity. May I put in another plug for us French Canadians working in Ottawa. I think that the general public does not realize sufficiently well the precarious position in which we are. We have to do what Mr. Sauve and I are trying to do today, that is, trying to bring you our point of view and trying to reconcile you with what we consider (everybody consider himself a moderate!) a rational approach to the Canadian problem, and, at the same time, we must protect our umbilical cord with the province of Quebec! This is not easy . . .

QUESTION:

Can political planning be implemented without force? Do you personally resent force when it is instigated upon yourself?

MR. SAUVE:

In answer to your first question, I think so. I think that I mentioned the ARDA program and I think it is quite possible. Now there are conflicts—some people say that it is not possible. I feel it is because you have at the provincial level very good instruments of planning. The people are aware of the problem and realize that what we have to do is to co-ordinate our policies. The fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government must be co-ordinated with the policies of the provinces. We

already have something in this field, although it is not what I would like it to be. It is the Economic Council of Canada. Unfortunately, the Economic Council is only composed of representatives of the private sector of the economy and it should also have been composed of the public sector of the economy. Then it would have been the start of a good planning agency where the provinces, the municipalities, the Crown corporations, federal and provincial, and the departments in Ottawa would have been represented. But we are not yet engaged in this field although we are trying slowly by other laws—one is ARDA—to start economic planning at least in the rural areas and for the resources.

MR. PEPIN:

I wish to say something about bilingualism in the civil service. I have the feeling that a good number of people at the moment in Canada are interested in showing the difficulties of bilingualism rather than the beauties of it. They are presenting French Canadians as a group of people with daggers trying to dig holes in the throats of the good English speaking Canadians to make room for French there! It is about time that people realize that French Canadians really don't intend to force anybody to swallow anything. As a matter of fact, I think that Mr. Sauve and I would agree that the most difficult problem we French Canadians have at the federal level is to convince our people that they should go along with the idea of a bicultural and bilingual single Canada. Many don't care any more. This is exactly the opposite of what you may have had in mind. As a matter of fact, many Quebecois say, "Douglas Fisher and others believe that we are preventing the development of English Canada. We say that English Canadians from the other provinces are preventing our development. The obvious thing is to separate."

I believe that if we are going to advance in this field of bilingualism and biculturalism, we should start in the federal civil service. This is where the opening must be made. If bilingualism is accepted (and it must be accepted, this is a condition *sine qua non* now) by the federal civil servants in Ottawa and in areas where the French Canadians are a majority, or a substantial minority, a tremendous step will have been taken. Why? Because of the snowballing effect of this acceptance. If I am an English Canadian student of economics at the University of Manitoba and I have great aspirations—

I want to be deputy minister of Trade and Commerce!—I will know while I am still at university that in order to work in Ottawa, and realize my ambitions, I must have a working knowledge of the other language. Consequently I will take the necessary precautions, I will learn French instead of German or Chinese! Consequently the the University of Manitoba, which is doing very well at this moment in the teaching of French, will improve on that still in order to give to the students the qualifications that they will have to have in order to succeed in federal administration and politics. And then if the University of Manitoba does it, the secondary schools might move too, because they will feel the need to prepare young people better for the University of Manitoba. And then if the secondary schools start complaining, the primary schools will move. We will get somewhere, without shocking anybody, without constitutional amendments. And the French Canadian minority in Manitoba will benefit!

QUESTION:

I would like to direct my question to Mr. Pepin. He mentioned that there were two founding races and there is no question on that point at all. He also made the statement that there have been many changes since that time. I think there is no doubt about that at all. In fact, if you will look at the relative percentage of these groups—the French, the Anglo-Saxons, and the so-called third element—you will find that there is a decline in percentage of both the French and the Anglo-Saxon. Now, we don't know what will happen in 500 years from now. The point I want to raise is this: Suppose one of these two founding races becomes a very small minority in 500 years, is there any point at the present in setting out by legislation and forcing on the people a specific culture or language which might become extinct or very limited in the country of Canada? In other words, just because Jesus spoke the Hebrew language, should we request all Christians to learn it now?

MR. PEPIN:

I agree with you entirely, we don't know what Canada is going to be five hundred years from now. But, unfortunately and fortunately, the problem we have to solve is the problem of today. The problem of today is how to build a prosperous, happy,

bicultural and bilingual Canada. If you tell me that in five hundred years the distinction between French, Ukrainian and Jewish Canadians will have disappeared, I might rejoice. I don't know. One thing sure, we will have to adapt the BNA Act to those new circumstances! But the circumstances of today (I am not being just French Canadian in saying this for the Prime Minister of Canada, among others, says it too) do not call for the same official recognition to be extended to any other languages than the English and the French languages. Third languages, I believe, should be used and studied, and kept alive in a cultural sense, but only two official languages will remain official. However, if there is a Ukrainian group in Manitoba that is particularly progressive and does things in the theatrical field or the musical field, for example, I would be the first to join a delegation to ask the Manitoba government to give

a subsidy to that group because they are contributing to the wealth of the province and of Canada.

But we cannot go on multiplying the "facts". We have in Canada an English Canadian "fact" and a French Canadian "fact". Only these two can be constitutionally guaranteed while we go on treating as well as humanly possible the people who belong to the other minorities. Notwithstanding the danger of appearing cruel, I might notice that the people of the other minorities didn't come primarily to Canada to improve the cultural levels of the Canadian population. No. They came to Canada because they believed that this was a land of freedom, because they believed that one could make a good living in Canada. I don't think they have been deprived by the non-recognition of their languages as official languages for Canada.

4. A Conference Footnote

It should be noted, with thanks, that newspapers, radio and television gave excellent coverage to the Alumni Conference, thereby extending the benefits of the exchange of opinions far beyond the group of approximately 350 people who were there.

Both Winnipeg daily newspapers carried extensive editorial comment, as well as news reports. Mr. Peter McLintock, of the Winnipeg Free Press, and Mr. R. W. Queen-Hughes, of The Winnipeg Tribune, both active conference participants, wrote special articles.

There was sharp reaction in both newspapers to particular comments by Mr. Pepin. Mr. McLintock had this to say:

"There may have been some disagreement with Mr. Pepin's somewhat involved views on what constitutes a nation and his opinions that Canada is many nations in one nation. There certainly was disagreement with his premise that the present situation has two extremes: One is the idea of two equal states bound together in a loose federation; the other is the status quo which, according to Mr. Pepin, is quite unacceptable to French-speaking Canadians. To hear the status quo denounced as a rock-

bottom extreme was surprising, if not shocking, to not a few delegates. But no one could question the sincerity of Mr. Pepin's views or resent the clan with which he presented them."

A COMMENT—

A Tribune editorial read, in part:

"It was not until the panel discussion which came near the end of the conference that a marked divergence of view within the federal government itself became apparent. Hon. Maurice Sauve regards the problems of Confederation in economic terms. He sees the ferment in Quebec as an internal re-examination which is having repercussions in Dominion-provincial relations pre-eminently as an attempt to adjust the average of economic well being. . . .

"His associate, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, perhaps inadvertently introduced a disturbing note into the discussion . . . (here the editorial referred to the description of the "extremes"). . . . It must have come as a shock to westerners to learn that the Dominion government now has within its ranks men who regard the present condition as "extreme." . . .

THE REPLY

To this editorial, Mr. Pepin replied in a Letter to the Editor, published in The Tribune on Saturday, April 4. The letter read:

"I have, of course, read your editorial of March 9, 1964, entitled 'Alumni Conference'.

"I regret very much my 'inadvertence' on the subject of 'extremes'. The participants will remember that at one moment during a very lively panel discussion, I referred to two 'extremes' in the Canadian political situation at the moment:

"1. The absolute political transcription of the two nation theory;

"2. The status quo.

"I ventured to say that only by finding a modus vivendi between those two extremes could we hope to remedy the political side of our present difficulties.

"In view of what I had said previously during the discussion about the real progress made in recent years (at the end of the Diefenbaker regime and since Mr. Pearson came to power), I could not have meant the status quo 1964 as the other 'extreme' though I want to be the first one to recognize that my words lead to that interpretation.

"May I correct myself.

"I sincerely believe that the solution of the political problem in Canada requires a

compromise, a middle of the road position between excessive decentralization of, say 1937, and the excessive centralization of, say 1958, which was a continuation of the war-time 'suspension of the constitution'. It appears to me that the economic (Mr. Gordon talks about the need for a regional attack on unemployment) and the political conjectures of the moment are in agreement with that objective.

"May I regret that you felt the need to underline the single point of opposition between Mr. Sauve and myself which showed up during the whole day. With my present correction, you do realize I hope that no such opposition exists.

"Am I wrong in detecting in my many trips to English Canada, among a certain number of otherwise very intelligent people, a call for, a search for, the French-Canadian politician who is going to tell them what they would like so very much to hear, i.e., that there is no problem in Canada, that the French Canadians will in due course cool off, that there is nothing to prevent further centralization in this country? That French-Canadian 'pacifier' is certainly not Mr. Sauve, nor Mr. Favreau, nor Mr. Lamontagne, nor even Mr. Balcer."

Miss Shack Re-elected



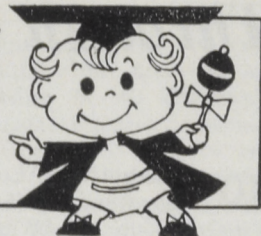
Miss Sybil
F. Shack
BA/29 BEEd 45
MEd/46

The returning officer, Douglas Chevrier, registrar of the university, has announced the results of the recent election of a representative of the alumni to the University Board of Governors. The successful candidate was Miss Sybil Shack, well-known Winnipeg school principal and a member of the Board for the past three years. Her re-election extends her term to May 31, 1967. Second candidate in the election, in which both received a great number of votes in heavy balloting, was Mrs. Alan A. Klass (Helen Jacob), BA/35.

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CLASS OF '85



The Alumni Journal is happy to announce the following births:

... to Dr. R. Lawrence Argue, BSc/56 MD/60, and Mrs. Argue, a daughter, Sharon Andrea, on Dec. 4, 1963, in St. Boniface.

... to Dr. Harold Standing, BSc/50 MD/58, and Mrs. Standing, a son, Paul Graham, on Dec. 13, in Thompson, Man.

... to Geoffrey N. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens (Valerie Laurent, BScHE/61), a daughter, on Jan. 1, 1964.

... to Clement I. Ryan and Mrs. Ryan (Jeannette A. Ryan, BCom/62), a daughter, Aimee Kathleen, on Jan. 11.

... to Robert R. Smedley, BScME/59, and Mrs. Smedley, a son, Kevin John, on Feb. 11, in Akron.

... to John R. Ligertwood, CA/53, and Mrs. Ligertwood, a daughter, Barbara Anne, on Feb. 15, in Toronto.

... to Eugene Howard Baron, BScPharm/61, and Mrs. Baron (Carol Schwartz, BA/61) a daughter, Lisa-Beth, on Feb. 23, in Winnipeg.

... to Walter J. Pilutik, BA/54, and Mrs. Pilutik (Lucille Litke, BFA/54 BPed/55), a son, Christopher Ivan Walter, on Feb. 23.

... to Gordon L. Monro, BScME/57, and Mrs. Monro, a son, Craig Clare, on Feb. 25, in Calgary.

... to Kenneth I. Weisz, BScME/58, and Mrs. Weisz (Esther Wise, BPed/57 BA/59, a son, Joshua Phillip, on Feb. 26, in Toronto.

... to Glen E. Bagshaw, BA/62, and Mrs. Bagshaw, a son, Timothy James, on Feb. 27.

... to F. Ross Scrase, BScCE/55, and Mrs. Scrase (Joan Darbey, BScHE/55), a daughter, Kerry Elizabeth, on Feb. 29.

... to Robert Jolly and Mrs. Jolly (Elin Jolly, BA/63 BEd/63), a daughter, Chantal Lee, on March 2.

... to Samuel W. Linhart, BCom/58 CA/61, and Mrs. Linhart (Judy Micay, BID/63), a daughter, Debra Susan, on March 2.

... to Arthur E. Marcinkowsky, BSc/55 MSc/58, and Mrs. Marcinkowsky, a son, Alan Arthur, on March 12, in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

... to James B. Rowley, BScCE/58, and Mrs. Rowley, a son, Wayne Barrie, on March 18, in Winnipeg.

... to James B. Pitblado, BCom/53, and Mrs. Pitblado, a son, James Edward, on April 8, in Toronto.

... to David Novak, BSc/63, and Mrs. Novak, a daughter, Signy Lynn, on April 13.

... to Dr. Morley Slonim, BA/53, and Mrs. Slonim, a daughter, Marni Joy, on on April 16, in St. Boniface.

... to W. Scott Wright, BA/51 LLB/55, and Mrs. Wright (Sonya Campbell, BA/53), a daughter, on April 16, in Winnipeg.

... to Jack J. Switzer, BA/60, and Mrs. Switzer, a son, Edward Shane, on April 17, in Calgary.

... to James M. Romano, BCom/51 CA/62, and Mrs. Romano (Barbara Duke, BC/61), a son, David James, on May 5, in Hamilton.

... to A. E. (Tony) Gordon, BA/62, and Mrs. Gordon (Lori Pernitsky, BA/59), a daughter, Marguerite Leigh, on May 6, in St. Boniface.

... to Robert G. Small and Mrs. Small (June Theo Shaley, BCom/51), a son, Ian Seymour, on May 8, in Montreal.

... to Wesley B. Penner, BA/54 LLB/59, and Mrs. Penner (Joyce Redekop, LLM/61), a son, David Wesley, on May 14, in Winnipeg.

Other Births not Previously Reported

... to Arthur E. Marcinkowsky, BSc/55 MSc/58, and Mrs. Marcinkowsky, a daughter, Juliet, on Nov. 20, 1960, in Troy, N.Y., and a daughter, Suzanne, on Oct. 28, 1962, in Montreal.

... to Gordon L. Monro, BScME/57, and Mrs. Monro, a daughter, Leianne, on June 9, 1962.

... to Charles D. Rannard and Mrs. Rannard (Judith Elizabeth Cooper, BA/59 BEd/60), a daughter, Elizabeth Joan, on Dec. 19, 1962, in East Lansing, Mich.

... to Thomas M. Carlyle, BSc/61 BEd/63, and Mrs. Carlyle (Jean McIntyre, BA/61), a son, William Wallace, on June 16, 1963, in Winnipeg.

... to The Rev. James E. Setter, BA/58 LTH/62, and Mrs. Setter (Idella Aitkens, BA/58 BEd/60), a son, David Andrew Aitkens, on Oct. 2, 1963.

Through the Years with the Graduates

'10 Elizabeth D. Long, BA/10 MA/15, was awarded a life membership by the Winnipeg Council of Women in March. Miss Long is arts and letter chairman of the National Council of Women and was also convener of radio and television for the international organization.

'22 Orville M. Kay, Q.C., LLB/22, who has completed 35 years in government service, has agreed to continue an additional year as deputy attorney-general for the Province of Manitoba.

'23 The Hon. Errick F. Willis, Q.C., LLB/23, has been appointed to the boards of the Canadian General Insurance Company, the Toronto General Insurance Company, and Traders General Insurance Company.

'24 Walter T. Patterson, Q.C., LLB/24, retiring regional counsel for the CNR was honored recently at a testimonial dinner at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg. . . . Dr. Hugh H. Saunderson, BA/24 BSc/29 MSc/31, has been appointed to the National Research Council for a three-year term.

'25 Hugh A. Roberts, BA/25 LLB/28 MA/36, has been named a director of the Industrial Development Board of Greater Winnipeg.

'26 Christina A. Carson, BA/26 BEd/34, has been elected president of the Winnipeg branch of Zonta International.

'27 Dr. C. Eugene Coke, BSc/27 MSc/29, has been re-elected president of the American Association for Textile Technology. Dr. Coke is manager of the textile properties group of the American Cyanamid Company in New York City.

'28 Dr. Lennox G. Bell, MD/28, received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Queen's University on May 30 . . . Air Marshal C. Roy Slemon, BScCE/28

Dr. Lennox
G. Bell
MD/28



LLD/53, will retire this summer as deputy commander of the North American Air Defence Command. He has served continuously in the RCAF since its formation in 1924 and was chief of air staff prior to his Norad appointment in 1957. After his retirement, he will be associated with the Air Force Academy Foundation in Colorado Springs, Colo.

'29 Corbet L. Drewry, BA/29 LLB/33, of Toronto, has been appointed president of Kinross Mortgage Corporation.

'30 Charles W. McLean, BSc/30, has been awarded The Golden Oval for outstanding sales achievement by the Cyanamid Company of Canada. Mr. McLean is a senior technical salesman with the industrial products department of the Montreal division of the company. He is one of 35 selected for the award from North America and one of four from Canada.

'31 Herbert R. Balls, BA/31, is president of the Ottawa Community Chest . . .

Stanton T. Hadley, BSA/31, is manager of quality control and technical services for Robin Hood Flour Mills in Montreal . . .

Mrs. Isobel Winkler (Isobel A. Clark, BA/31) is the new executive director of the Women's Liberal Federation of Canada. Until January she had been executive director of the Consumers Association of Canada.



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'32 Mrs. Harley Jenner (Alice L. McFadden, BScHE/32) is with the nutrition division of the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health.

'33 David E. Kilgour, BA/33, has been appointed chairman of the Canadian committee of the board of the Hudson's Bay Company . . . Bert Sucharov, BScCE/33, a native of Transcona, has been living in Brazil for the past 15 years where he owns mills and has a variety of business interests. His connection with South America started at the end of World War II when he went into business selling war surplus to Argentina.

'34 Richard Noonan, BScEE/34, has been elected chairman of the Electric Service League, Winnipeg.

'35 Dr. Henry E. Duckworth, BA/35 BSc/36, has been re-appointed to the National Research Council.

'36 Mrs. Clarence Bell (Mabel McCaig, BScHE/36) of Killarney has received the International Red Cross Centennial Award for leadership in Red Cross activities . . . Mrs. Henry K. Dillon (Elizabeth Law, BScHE/36) is director of dietary services at Presbyterian Hospital in Knoxville, Tenn. . . . Dr. Mindel Sheps (Mindel Cherniack, MD/36), professor of biostatistics in the Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh, was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in October, 1963. Her husband, Dr. Cecil G. Sheps, MD/36, is professor of medical and hospital administration at the same school.

'37 Timothy C. Walston, BScCE/37, is manager of the parametric systems analysis section of the Manned Systems Analysis Program Office of Aerospace Corporation at El Segundo, California.

'38 Elizabeth F. Redmond, BA/38, has been elected president of the Manitoba Teachers' Society.

'39 Arthur J. B. Hough, Theo/39, has been appointed director of Student Counselling Services at the University of Alberta in Edmonton . . . Dr. Sidney Israels, MD 39, research director at the Winnipeg Children's Hospital, will be leaving soon for Vancouver where he is to develop a pediatric research institute. He will also head the pediatrics department in the UBC Medical Faculty and will be chief pediatrician at Vancouver General Hospital until the \$28,000,000 hospital complex is built . . . Edward Parker, BA/39, now heads his own public relations firm in Toronto.

'40 Winston L. Bremer, BA/40, is production manager of The Prudential Insurance Company of America in Winnipeg . . . Vivienne G. S. Durden, BA/40, received a master's degree in social work from the University of Toronto on November 22, 1963. Receiving the same degree were Abraham Roytenberg, BA/48 BSW/49, Dorothy W. Moore, BA/49, Glen D. Smith, BCom/49, and Yolanta Kossak, BSW/55 . . . George E. Franklin, Ag/40, of Deloraine, has been elected to the executive of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture . . . Dr. Ernest Sirluck, BAHon/40, has been appointed dean of the school of graduate studies at the University of Toronto . . . Clifford C. Wood, BA/40 BEd/47, has been appointed associate professor in the faculty of education, University of Manitoba.

'41 Mrs. Lyle S. Little (Muriel Richards, BScHE/41) has been elected president of the Manitoba Home Economics Association.

'42 Wilfred R. Corner, BCom/42 CA/49, co-ordinator of data processing for the CNR in Montreal, was guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Winnipeg chapter of the Data Processing Management Association on May 28 . . . Neill E. Currie, BSc/42, is assistant economic adviser at the head office of the Bank of Montreal . . . Joseph N. Galli, BScCE/42, has been appointed vice-president in charge of the Montreal office of Foundation of Canada Engineering Corp. Ltd. . . . Dr. H. Gordon Harland, BA/42 BD/45, professor of church history at Drew University Theological School in Madison, N.J., will be on sabbatical leave for the academic year 1964-65. He will study the relation between the theological and political thought of the English Puritans, and the influence of the Puritan heritage on the development of Anglo-American religious and political tradition.

'43 Dr. J. Brace Baker, MD/43, has obtained a certificate in diagnostic radiology and is practising in Calgary . . . Joseph B. Chamber, BScEE/43, is a senior engineer in the rocket dyne division of North American Aviation in Canoga Park, California.

'44 Dr. William B. Leach, MD/44, has been appointed associate professor of pathology at the University of Alabama in Birmingham as of August 1, 1964 . . . John C. Parkin, BArch/44, recently elected a full academician of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, is a member of the National Film Board and chairman of the Architect-

tural Advisory Board of the Canadian World Exhibition Corporation 1967 . . . **Terence B. Redmond**, BCom/44, is director of marketing and distribution development for the American Oil Company in Chicago . . . **Mrs. J. Ross White (Mary McLeod)**, BA/44) has been named resident representative in Winnipeg for McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto.

'46 **Ruth M. Brend**, BA/46 SW/47, has been awarded a scholarship at the University of Michigan to study the structure of language . . . **Dr. James F. Davies**, BScHon/46 MSc/48, chief geologist for the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources, has received a doctorate in geology from the University of Toronto . . . **George J. Leonidas**, BCom (Hon)/46, is senior vice-president of Coca-Cola Limited, Toronto, with responsibility for the marketing operations of all divisions of the company . . . **Dr. William H. Lucow**, BA/46 BEd/48 MEd/51, of the Faculty of Education, University of Manitoba, was recently appointed to a sub-committee of the American Educational Research Association executive . . . **F/L Murray G. Pippy**, BA/46, has been transferred from RCAF Station Saskatoon to RCAF Station St. Hubert, Que. . . **George T. Richardson**, BCom/46, has been appointed to the advisory board of the Winnipeg office of the National Trust Company.



**Milton B.
Blackwood
BSA/47**

'47 **Milton B. Blackwood**, BSA/47, assistant director with the trade commissioner service of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa for the past three years, has been transferred to Mexico City as Commercial Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy. Since 1952 he has held posts with the foreign service in Hong Kong, Bonn, and Djakarta. **Mrs. Blackwood** is the former **Lois E. Catterson**, BScHE/46 . . . **W. G. Breyfogle**, Ag/47, is operating a farm at Rosser, Manitoba, and doing insurance underwriting as a side line.

'48 **Dr. William Black**, BSc/48, has been granted a sabbatical year from Sir George Williams University where he is with the department of zoology. With his wife and three children he will leave in June for Denmark . . . **Duncan S. McIntyre**, BEd/48, retiring principal of Elmwood High School, Winnipeg, was the guest of honor at a dinner on June 10 at the Fort Garry Hotel . . . **John J. Roberts**, BA/48, has been appointed health underwriting supervisor with the Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg . . . **Mike Spack**, BA/48 BPed/49 MEd/62, is president of the newly formed Guidance Association of Manitoba.

'49 **Dr. William G. Forbes**, BScHon/49 MSc/51, has been appointed assistant manager of the research and development division of Polymer Corporation in Sarnia . . . **Clarence M. Fraser**, BSA/49, has received a master of veterinary science degree from the University of Toronto . . . **Robert L. Hedley**, BSc/49 BEd/50 MEd/51, with the Faculty of Education, University of Manitoba, has received a \$2,000 fellowship from the Canada Council . . . **John L. Yellowlees**, BCom/49, is Western District Manager for IBM in Calgary.

'50 **Kenneth W. Buchannon**, BSA/50 MSc/52, has been elected president of the Manitoba Agronomists . . . **Mrs. Robert W. Haddock (Dorothy Grahame)**, BScHE/50) is living in Geneva where her husband is employed by Chrysler International S.A. She writes that they would enjoy a visit from any former classmates or students at the University who might be visiting Geneva. The Haddocks may be reached through the Chrysler Office. . . **H. Linn Johnston**, BCom/50 CA/54, has been named assistant comptroller of The Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg . . . **Dr. Gordon Krolman**, BSc/50 MD/55, has been named head of a special eye treatment centre instituted by the department of ophthalmology, University of Manitoba Medical School. A retina clinic, under the direction of **Dr. Edward F. Anhalt**, BScHon/51 MD/56, has already been opened in the ophthalmic ward of the Winnipeg General Hospital . . . **Jack O. Parsonage**, BComHon/50, will head the newly established data processing department of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg. The department will be responsible for computer research, computer operations, and data co-ordinating . . . **J. Carl Ridd**, BA/50 DipEd/51 MA/56, recently participated in a panel discussion on Station WMTR in Madison, N.J., as part of the

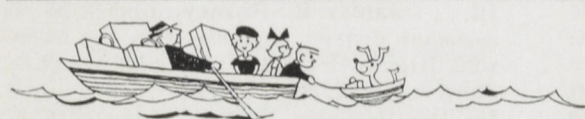
observance of Canada-U.S. Goodwill Week . . . **Douglas Rain**, BA/50, appeared as Malvolio in George McCowan's production of Twelfth Night for CBC-TV's Festival on April 8 . . . **Frederick Sobering**, BSA/50, who is studying for a doctorate in farm management and agricultural policy at Oklahoma State University, has received one of four annual fellowships awarded by the Farm Foundation of Chicago . . . **The Rev. Tom Thurlow**, Theo/50, is assistant priest at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral in Regina.

'51 James W. Burns, BCom/51, is associate superintendent of agencies, Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg . . . **Victor Peters**, BA/51 MA/58, associate professor of history at Moorhead State College, has been elected president of the newly formed Red River Historical Society.

'52 Dr. Max Avren, MD/52, has been elected president of the Manitoba division of the Canadian Red Cross Society. He has been voluntary chairman of water safety service for the Society since 1956 . . . **Michael Bozozuk**, BSc/52, on leave from the National Research Council, is working for a doctorate in soil mechanics at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana . . . **Alex C. Owen**, BA/52, has joined the staff of the YMCA of Greater Winnipeg where he has responsibility for staff training and

program development. He recently spent three weeks in the Soviet Union studying the committee of youth organization and its programs and methods . . . **Manly A. Zimmerman**, BA/52 LLB/56, was enrolled as a member of the Minnesota Bar Association on October 17, 1963 . . . **Dr. Walter Zingg**, MSc/52, formerly with the Department of Surgery, University of Manitoba, is to be research associate at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, and assistant professor of surgery at the University of Toronto.

'53 Dr. S. Morris Engel, BA/53 MA/55, with the department of philosophy at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles since 1962, has been promoted to associate professor . . . **C. Donald Holmes**, BSc/53 BScCE/60, assistant professor of civil engineering at Queen's University, has been awarded a grant by the Automotive Safety Foundation to attend the summer institute in Advanced Traffic Engineering at Texas A&M University June 19 to July 31, 1964 . . . **Kevin P. Kavanagh**, BCom/53, attended the Health Insurance Association of America meeting in Chicago in February where he participated in a forum on the group sales promotion aspect of life insurance and marketing . . . **Dr. Alexander Richman**, MD/53, assistant professor in the department of psychiatry at the University of British Columbia, has been named winner



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of a \$25,000 grant from the Canadian Mental Health Association. He will examine the ways in which the course and outcome of mental illness may be affected by social and cultural influences . . . **The Rev. Cecil I. Rothery**, Theo/53, former director of admissions and dean of Men's Residence at St. John's College, has been appointed rector of Holy Trinity, Killarney, Man.

'54 Dr. Ivan W. F. Davidson, BSc/54, assistant professor of pharmacology at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, has been given the Lederle Medical Faculty Award by the Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company. The \$15,978 award is designed to support Dr. Davidson's teaching and research activities in the department of pharmacology for a three year period . . . **Mrs. J. G. C. Templeton (Elizabeth Steen)**, BScHE/54) is a nutrition consultant for the Department of Public Health in Toronto.

'55 David C. Bjarnason, LLB/55, has been named assistant legal officer with the Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg . . . **Glenn R. Charge**, BScEE/55, has been appointed production manager of the Edmonton Journal . . . **Arthur E. Marcinkowsky**, BSc/55 MSc/58, has been transferred from the chemicals and plastics division of Union Carbide Canada Limited in Montreal to Union Carbide Nuclear Company Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where he will be a research associate . . . **H. Lyon Weidman**, BA/55 LLB/60, is studying at the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in Paris.

'56 Lawrence J. Craddock, BA/56, formerly a supervisor in the Winnipeg branch of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, has been appointed agency assistant in the agency division at head office . . . **Howard J. Loewen**, BA/57 BEd/57, attended the inaugural conference on technical-vocational education held under the auspices of the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, from June 1, to 12 . . . **Kenneth L. Macdonald**, BScME/56, is manager of Manufacturing Formex Company of Canada in Kentville, Nova Scotia . . . **John D. Norman**, BScCE/56, is a research fellow in the chemical engineering department of Rice University in Houston, Texas. He is working towards a doctorate in chemical engineering . . . **Richard E. Parr**, BA/56 LLB/60, is assistant solicitor for the C.P.R. in Toronto.

'57 Douglas W. Leatherdale, BA/57, has been appointed investment assistant with the Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg . . . **Dr. Lawrence E. Matrick**, MD/57, has been named a specialist in psychiatry by the Royal College in Ottawa and has established private practice in Vancouver . . . **Edward L. Medzon**, BSc/57 MSc/60, has received a doctorate from McGill University and is an instructor in the Department of Microbiology at the University of Michigan.

'58 Allan R. Hammond, BSc/58 BPed/59 BEd/61, teacher at Stonewall Collegiate and president of the Science Teachers' Association of Manitoba, has been awarded a Shell Merit Fellowship for study at Stanford University, California, next year . . . **Daisy I. M. Harris**, BSc/58, has received a master's degree from the Faculty of Science at the University of Toronto . . . **Leonard H. Pakulak**, BScME/58, with Imperial Oil Enterprises Limited, is on loan to Esso Research & Engineering Company in Madison, N.J., for a six month period ending in June to assist in the design of a new unit . . . **Dr. Kee Sui Alexander Pan**, MD Hon/58, is completing a fellowship in internal medicine at Mayo Foundation and will return to Winnipeg to practise . . . **Dr. Charles G. Roland**, MD/58, is a senior editor on the staff of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Winnetka, Ill. . . . **James B. Rowley**, BScCE/58, is assistant district engineer with the Manitoba Highways Branch at Birtle, Man. . . . **John A. Scott**, BSc/58 MSc/61, is a biologist for the Pesticide Testing Laboratory in Ottawa . . . **The Rev. James E. Setter**, BA/58 LTH/62, and **Mrs. Setter (Idella Aitkens)**, BA/58 BEd/60) are moving to Morden, Manitoba, where he will be in charge of Anglican churches at Morden, Kaleida, and Snowflake . . . **Joel G. Sinclair**, BCom/58 LLB/62, was admitted to the Ontario Bar on April 10, 1964 . . . **Gene T. T. Trotman**, BA/58 LLB/62, has received a master of laws degree from the University of Toronto.

'59 Dr. Aubie A. Angel, MD/59 BSc Med/59, has received a fellowship from the Medical Research Council of Canada for work in pathology at McGill University. Receiving similar fellowships from the Council were: **Dr. Charles Fairman**, MD/62 BScMed/62, for metabolic studies; **Dr. William J. R. Novak**, MD/62, for haematology; **Dr. Martin C. Robinson**, MD/58, for cardiovascular studies at the

University of Edinburgh; **Gordon M. Wiseman**, BSc/56, for bacteriology; **Dr. Robert E. Rango**, MD/63 BScMed/63, for pharmacology . . . **George Bonnefoy**, BSA/59, has been elected secretary of the Manitoba Agronomists . . . **Russell J. Doern**, BA/59, a teacher at Miles MacDonnell Collegiate, wrote a series of articles, "Tips for Voters," which appeared in the Winnipeg Tribune in March. The series was aimed at the new or prospective voter and is being made available to a number of other Canadian newspapers . . . **Ronald A. Lewsey**, BCom/59 CA/62, is assistant controller with the Northern Stores Department of the Hudson's Bay Company . . . **Ernest H. Redekop**, BAHon/59, has received a master of arts degree from the University of Toronto . . . **Edward Romaniuk**, BScEE/59, is touring Europe and the Far East this spring and will afterwards take up residence in Vancouver . . . **Robert R. Smedley**, BScME/59, is working in real estate investment for the General Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio . . . **John Spenst**, CA/59, is night auditor at the Rosslyn Hotel in Los Angeles . . . **Utho C. Steidle**, BA/59, is studying at the University of British Columbia for a master's degree in social work . . . **Donald N. Thompson**, BCom 59/BComHon/60, assistant professor of marketing at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, has received an advanced graduate fellowship which will enable him to complete a doctorate at the University of California.

'60 Mrs. J. C. Gaunt (Wendy Wood, BScCE/60) will receive the degree of Master of Business Administration from the University of Minnesota in June . . . **Dr. M. Harry Janzen**, BScMed/60 MD/60, is doing research in gynecological cancer at the Louisiana State University Medical School in New Orleans with the aid of a grant from the Canadian Cancer Society . . . **Diana E. Laycock**, BSc/60, group claims supervisor for the Great-West Life Assurance Company in Detroit, was chosen ski queen of the Windsor Ski Club last April . . . **Morley A. McKenzie**, BScEE/60, has left Canadian Westinghouse in Winnipeg for La

Donald N. Thompson
BCom/59
BCom(Hon)/60



Oroya, Peru, where he will be with the power division of Cerro De Pasco Corporation . . . **Victor L. Michaluk**, BA/60, is a social worker with the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg . . . **Douglas M. Norman**, BA/60 MA/63, is assistant training officer, personnel development services, for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Toronto . . . **F/L Garry Stephanson**, BScME/60, promoted to flight lieutenant in July, 1963, has been transferred from training command headquarters in Winnipeg to the central experimental and proving establishment RCAF station at Uplands, Ontario, where he is a project engineer in the mobile support equipment field . . . **Brian H. Thomas**,

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BAHon/60, has received a master of arts degree from the University of Toronto . . . **Victor F. Warkentin**, BSc 60, is a food and drug inspector for the dominion government in Winnipeg.

'61 Linda Ashley, BCom/61, has been elected president of the Winnipeg Alumnae association of Alpha Delta Pi sorority . . . **James D. Belden**, BA/61, is working on a Master's degree in Economics at McMaster University . . . **Stanley A. Bullock**, BEd/61, has been appointed assistant director of curriculum for the Manitoba Department of Education . . . **Anthony M. Byrne**, BA/61 BAHon/63, with the head office of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, is an associate of the society of actuaries . . . **John G. Parsons**, BSc/61 MSc/63, and Mrs. Parsons (**Penny Dugdale**, BA/62) are living in University Park, Pennsylvania, where he is working towards a Ph.D. in dairy science at Pennsylvania State . . . **Paul R. Proteau**, BALPh/61 BSc/63, is working towards a master of science degree in microbiology at the University of Southwestern Louisiana on a Petroleum Research Fund Fellowship . . . **Edward R. Rewucki**, BA/61, is studying for a master's degree in business administration at the University of California, Los Angeles . . . **Donald E. Smith**, BScME/61, and Mrs. Smith (**Carolyn C. Cameron**, BA/60 BEd/62) are living in London, Ontario where he is taking a master's degree in business administration at the University of Western Ontario . . . **Mrs. Geoffrey N. Stephens**, BSChE/61, has been appointed consultant dietitian in the Ottawa Valley.

'62 Donald A. Andrushko, BScEE/62, is sales and application engineer, filtercons, for Erie Technological Products in Trenton, Ontario . . . **Wayne G. Badger**, BScEE/62, employed with R.C.A. Victor Co. Ltd., Montreal, is in Tehran for six months with the Cento Telecommunications Project . . . **Glen E. Bagshaw**, BA/62, is a special services officer for the National Employment Service in The Pas . . . **Robert G. Beck**, BA/62, is working for a master's degree at the University of Alberta in Edmonton . . . **G. A. Brown**, CA/62, has opened an office in Beausejour, Manitoba. . . **Judith A. Donaldson**, BA/62, after a year of European travel with **Diane Heys**, BA/62, is working as a computer programmer for the IBM Data centre in Montreal . . . **J. Bryan Dykes**, BScME/62, is

a design engineer with Dupont of Canada in Kingston . . . **James Fenwick**, BSc/62, has been awarded a \$2,400 studentship at the University of Manitoba by the National Research Council . . . **Hannah Katz**, BA/62 MA/64, has received a \$3,000 scholarship from the University of Manitoba to enter its PhD program in psychology next fall . . . **Philip R. Kennedy**, BSc/62, will be teaching in London, England, in September . . . **Penrose E. McLeod**, BScHon/62, is studying for a doctorate at the University of Toronto . . . **Franklin G. Reynolds**, BSc-Hon/62, has been named actuarial supervisor with the Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg . . . **R. Gary Robinson**, CA/62, is comptroller of Tri-State Acceptance Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

'63 Wayne Busch, BA/63, has been appointed supervisor of the population research department with the board of education for the Township of North York in Willowdale, Ontario . . . **A. Bruce Langdon**, BScHon/63, is doing graduate work in astrophysics at Princeton University . . . **Dr. M. Krishna Nagarajan**, MSc/63 PhD/63, is a research associate in the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania . . . **Ronald V. Peiluck**, BSc/63, is studying for a master's degree in business administration at the University of Western Ontario . . . **Geoffrey B. Spurlil**, BA/63, teacher of industrial arts at Sisler School, Winnipeg, has been granted a \$5,000 bursary from the Winnipeg School Board to take post-graduate studies in drama at the University of Seattle for one year . . . **Margaret M. Suchaj**, BA (Hon)/63, has been awarded a Canada Council scholarship to study French at the University of Toronto . . . **Heather Verbrugge**, BA/63, is completing her year's training for an interne professional certificate in the faculty of education at the Edmonton branch of the University of Alberta. Next fall she will be teaching for the County of Grande Prairie . . . **Kenneth H. Witzke**, BSc/63, is a research technician at the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment . . . **Mrs. John Kende** (**Eva M. Varadi**, BSc/63) is a research technician in the biochemical research department of The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

'64 Douglas R. McCreath, BScCE/64, and **Carl P. Simonsen**, BScCE/64, have been awarded Athlone Fellowships tenable from 1964 to 1966.



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